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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

George Muir.

At Armstrong Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, says, that after being given up by his physician he was restored to complete health by using Rev. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption. His recovery is looked upon wonderful. He invites any one afflicted to call and see him, and he will give them further particulars. The sole agent for Wilson's remedy is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used two seasons. Comfort, safety and durability combined. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

"Light as a Cork."

Such is the expression of all housekeepers after making bread with *Dooley's Baking Powder*. No wonder, for it is chemically pure in its composition and possesses no ingredient but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. "The best in the cheapest," but this is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as the pound will go farther than a pound of any other baking powder in manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*, and you will have no trouble with poor bread or pastry—satisfaction guaranteed. MWF

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market, for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McHarris & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the White House.

The Internal Revenue Bureau—Third Assistant Postmaster General—The Mount Vernon Estate —A Scientific Tour—Latest from Alaska—The Treasury and a Sinking Fund—The Peabody Southern School Fund—The Dyer Court of Inquiry—Indian Supplies—More Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1869.

The White House.

Things at the White House were dull all day. Governor Curtin and Mrs. Curtin were the only persons of national fame who had interviews with the President. The first named leaves for Russia the last of next month, Russell Jones says, after an hour half an hour. It seems pretty certain he will be re-appointed Minister to Belgium. His nomination was favorably reported at the last session of the Senate. A delegation of colored men from Alexandria called to give their views about the distribution of official patronage down that way. The latter part of the afternoon was occupied by Secretary Rawlins in explaining certain court martial cases to the President.

Internal Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Delano left for home in Ohio this evening, to be away seven or ten days, and Deputy Commissioner Douglass will run the Internal Revenue Bureau during his absence. It is probable no more appointments will be made until the return, though the half-dozen nominations he has made to Secretary of the Treasury may be put through.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The statement in some papers that General Terrell, of Indiana, has been appointed third Assistant Postmaster General is not correct. He wants the place, and may perhaps get it, but the President and his advisers say that up to now no final decision has been made in the matter.

The Mount Vernon Estate

Originally consisted of 1,200 acres. The ladies, with the aid of Mr. Everett, some years ago bought two hundred acres, including the Washington House, and it is the remaining one thousand acres which is now advertised for sale at action next week.

The Eclipse of August Next.

The preparations in progress at the Naval Observatory and in the Navy Department for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun of August next, are on a very extensive scale. Two parties will be sent out to Des Moines, Iowa. They will be furnished with an outfit equal to any yet supplied by any government for a similar purpose. The most skillful party of photographers at the command of the Department will accompany the expedition. A party in charge of Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Observatory, and Prof. Joseph Rogers, assistant, will sail in a few days for San Francisco, where, complete outfit, the arrival in California, a war vessel will be put at their control, with orders to take the party to such place on the coast of Alaska or Siberia as may be selected.

Alaska.

The Government has received a late report from General Davis, commanding in Alaska. He gives further particulars concerning the burning of the Indian village, but the main facts have been anticipated. He makes no allusion to any irregularities among the officers, and the authorities have no official information from any quarter concerning the alleged disgraceful conduct of certain of the officers stationed there.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1869.

The Treasury Sinking Fund.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not yet say what he will do with the Government bonds he is going to buy under the order issued on Saturday. He will buy such as are offered on terms most advantageous to the United States not exceeding one million dollars per week. It seems to be assumed in outside talk that he intends establishing a sinking fund, but he himself says he has not yet determined to do so. The sinking fund cannot amount to but twenty-five millions a year. One question to be settled in establishing it is, whether advantage can be taken, or should be taken, of the fact that nothing has been done in that direction since the law was passed five years ago, and put into a fund what might have been put in during these years, viz: One hundred and twenty-five, or one hundred and thirty millions, in addition to the twenty-five millions belonging to the present year. The Department has this matter under consideration. The Secretary in selling gold and buying bonds will be governed by general principles, without regard to the market price either of gold or bonds, and he does not now say how long he will continue such sales and purchases.

The Peabody Southern School.

One of the results of Forney's Southern trip is an editorial article in this morning's *Chronicle* on the Peabody Southern school fund. It speaks in high terms of Dr. Sparling's course in using the interest of the fund, and says his suggestions have been generally gratefully acted upon. The colored children have received the same advantages as white children. In some towns a grant of two or three hundred dollars serves to put schools on a permanent basis, while in others citizens have added the working of the fund to the contributions of their own. Most of the schools have been kept open the greater part of the year. The Trustees are perfectly satisfied with the stewardship of Dr. Sears.

Mr. Peabody in Bad Health.

The President has recently received a letter from Mr. Peabody. He is now in very poor health, and expresses a desire to return to this country to spend his last days.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry.

The report of the Dyer Court of Inquiry is still in the hands of the Secretary of War, but up to the close of business hours on Saturday he had given it no examination. The court was ordered to report the facts and give its opinion thereon. The document is said to consist of five or thirty pages of foolscap manuscript. Its exact tenor is not known, but such hints of its general drift as have got out warrant the statement that Gen. Dyer is exonerated from the grave charges of his accusers, which were indorsed by the recent Congressional committee's report.

Indian Supplies and Transportation.

The President has issued no orders to the Indian Bureau to purchase supplies of the Commissary Department. Owing to the late date at which Colonel Parker took charge of the Bureau, it was found impossible to make the usual contracts for supplies and transportation without occasioning unnecessary delay. After consultation with Secretary Cox, it was decided to ask the Secretary of War, whether the Commissary had his contracts in a shape where he could add to his supplies such as the Indian service would need, and whether the Quartermaster's contracts for transportation would enable him to furnish transportation. In reply both these officers stated their contracts were all made and in a shape where the wishes of the Bureau could be granted at once. So in place of the usual contracts with old firms doing the Indian business at immense profits, both provision and transportation will be furnished at army rates.

Reforms in Government Printing Bu-

The new Congressional printer has issued a sharp circular letter for the benefit of whom it may concern, in which he announces his determination to break up the business of shysters and others who loan money to his employees at extravagant rates. The force in the office now consists of about two hundred and twenty compositors, etc.; ninety pressmen and feeders; one hundred binders, and two hundred and fifty other persons. There are sixty-five presses.

Cuban Matters.

The authorities have no news of importance to-day concerning Cuban matters. It is not believed in Cabinet circles that anything is going on which will involve us in any trouble. The Peruvian Minister insists that the steamer Arago did not carry a store of warlike materials, and really took little beyond the crew necessary to manage her and a sufficient supply of provisions for them.

Received his Commission.

Dr. Sparling, of Nashville, has finally received his commission as Assessor of the Fifth Tennessee District.

Consul at Port Mahon.

Rev. J. H. Whalon, of Erie, Pennsylvania, has been appointed, and will to-morrow or next day be commissioned Consul at Port Mahon, on the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Gentlemen from Connecticut say the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution will be passed in the lower branch of their Legislature on Tuesday. It was ratified by the upper House last Friday.

G. A. R. Convention.

General Logan, General Chapman, and about a dozen other delegates leave here to-morrow to attend the Convention of the Grand Army of the Potomac at Cincinnati this week.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision has been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Dealers in liquors who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and dealers in quantities of five gallons and upward, must pay a special tax, both as wholesale and retail dealers.

PERSONAL.

Governor Curtin had a private interview with the President this morning. Also, Gen. Banks and Gen. Spencer, of Alabama.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

No fractional currency was received during the week. Shinplasters, $28,80; National Bank notes issued, $129,328; circulation, $260,886,166; fractional currency redeemed, $666,500.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following additional Postoffices appointments in Pennsylvania have been announced: Smithport, McKean county—C. K. Sartwell, vice F. Seems, resigned.

Trout Run, Lycoming county—J. McWilliams, vice F. R. Weed, removed.

Harrison Valley, Potter county—J. W. Stevens, vice N. Buck, removed.

Centre Hill, Centre county—C. F. Harlacher, vice W. Wolf, removed.

Sideling Hill, Fulton county—J. H. Martin, vice C Shill, removed.

Warfordsburg, Fulton county—W. H. Biggs, vice A. C. Covell, removed.

Hostontown, Fulton county—G. H. Hinnis, vice W. Leighly, removed.

Alleyville, Mifflin county—Edward Wheaton, vice W. W. Powell, removed.

Bennet, Elk county—Wm. E. Johnson, vice Wm. A. Bly, removed.

Wilmore, Cambria county—J. K. Shryock, vice J. McGolgan, removed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of special custom agents have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury: J. C. Dutch for the Fifth District, with headquarters at Savannah; George E. T. Schenck, brother of Representative Schenck, for the Eighth District, with headquarters at New Orleans; Levi Nutting, for the Thirteenth District, with headquarters at St. Tauh, Minnesota; A. Lieb, for the Fifth Inspection District, with headquarters at Key West; T. N. Goodwin, for the District of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Norfolk; J. H. Wigen was appointed Assistant Special Agent, and assigned to duty in the Sixth District, and Charles S. Packer Assistant Agent, and assigned to duty in the Second District.

The President made the following appointments to-day: Robt. W. Lostler, Assistant Agent at Raleigh, North Carolina; Richard F. Geggin, Collector of Customs at Erie, Pennsylvania; George Hodgdon, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Sixth District; John Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Chester, Pennsylvania.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The loss by the fire in Reade and Chambers streets, New York, on Friday night, reached $200,000. Insured for about $170,000.

The subscriptions to the American Museum of Natural History, about to be established in New York, exceed $30,000.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada from ordinary sources during the nine months ending March 31st, was $9,207,000, exclusive of loans effected during the year $12,121,381, making in all $22,662,743. The ordinary expenditures were $9,611,579; amount applied to sinking fund, redemption of debt and capital investments, $8,430,767; leaving a balance of ordinary revenue in favor of the Dominion of $616,788. The estimates for the fiscal year are: Expenditures $11,319,000; revenue $11,565,000, showing a surplus of nearly a quarter of a million. No change is suggested in the customs or excise tariffs.

Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, strongly urges the Dominion Government to release Father McMahon.

Delegates to the National Convention of the Workingmen of the Republic, to meet at Cincinnati on Wednesday, will be carried at half fare.

The hail storm of Wednesday did great damage in the vicinity of Memphis.

Alphonso Brett and William Jones, printers, at No. 83 Nassau street, New York, are in custody, charged with being engaged in printing counterfeit notes on the Haytien Government. John Russ was also arrested as the party who ordered the printing of the notes. He alleges that he was deputized by an officer of the Haytien Government to procure these notes, representing two dollars each in gold. The amount of $800,000 were printed, of which $200,000 were sent to Haytien and placed in circulation before its real character was discovered. The balance has been recovered here. Three Haytien officers, including an admiral, are implicated.

The American Medical Association, in session at New Orleans, adjourned on Friday, to meet on the second Tuesday in May next.

The report that the project of bridging the Mississippi directly opposite the city of St. Louis had been abandoned, and that a bridge would be built just above the city, is authoritatively denied.

The Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed at St. Louis on Saturday, its work on Saturday, with a fine parade of Sunday School children.

In the billiard tournament Saturday, Rudolphe beat Snyder in the afternoon, 1,300 to 914, In the evening Rudolphe played with Foster, beating him 169 points in a game of 1,200.

The Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives began their investigations in the First Louisiana district yesterday.

It is probable all the cases against Auditor Wickliffe at New Orleans will fall through. A verdict of "not guilty" was given Saturday in the second case.

It is stated on good authority that General Canby has fixed the first Tuesday in July for the election in Virginia.

The New York Press Club, at its monthly dinner, sent a congratulatory dispatch to the press of California on the completion of the Continental Railroad.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall May 1st, arrived at New York yesterday. The Chauncey brings $20,262 in specie. There also arrived by the steamships Nevada, from Liverpool April 27, via Queenstown 28th; Helvetia, from Liverpool.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has granted to Mary Eliza Jones a divorce from her husband, George Jones, alias Count Johannes, for alleged desertion and non-support.

The Massachusetts Legislature on Friday, the Senate committee on woman's right to vote, submitted a favorable report. The galleries were crowded at the time with women, who were largely representative of a round of cheers. The report recommended an amendment to the Constitution, striking out the word "male" from the section relative to suffrage. One member of the Committee, the Rev. Mr. Dawes, dissented. The subject will be considered this week.

H. B. Mills's livery stable, corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, St. Louis, was burned Saturday morning, forty-five horses and mules perishing in the flames. Dr. Pope's Medical College, near the stable, and the museum of the Academy of Science in the college building, were damaged to the amount of $50,000. Total loss about $75,000; insured for $35,000.

Vice-President Colfax and the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood publish an official contradiction of the statement, in the New York papers, to the effect that Fenian officers had entered into negotiations for the transfer of their forces to the Cuban Revolutionary Junta.

A serious riot occurred at the west end of Hudson City, New Jersey, on Saturday evening, between some English miners and a crowd of Irishmen, in which a number of persons were injured, one, and perhaps two fatally. The cause of the riot was the refusal of a Mr. Howard to give liquor to three Irishmen. A fight ensued, in which the latter were driven into the shutters and smashing the windows. A number of the Irish persons were arrested and lodged in prison, but with one exception they were subsequently admitted to bail.

A cowherd in the shoe shop at Sing Sing prison assaulted one of the foremen on Friday, beating him severely. The convict was told to go about his work, when he took the foreman to go to hell, and struck him with a shoe knife, cutting his coat. He then hurled his hammer and gave chase to the foreman, when the latter was compelled to fly for his life. The same day in the same shop, two convicts engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in a desperate fight, both being badly beaten.

A man giving his name as Matthew Wreath, was yesterday arrested at Scranton, Pa., suspected of being Brooks, the murderer of Broadhead at Delaware Water Gap.

A Council Bluff paper of Friday last says a mortgage of nine hundred dollars, given by the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to John A. Stewart and Wm. H. Osborn, has been recorded in Pottawattomie.

The preliminary service of several religious societies whose anniversaries occur this week was held in New York last evening. The New York Bible Society anniversary was inaugurated at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, and appropriate addresses were delivered to a large congregation by Dr. Hastings, Rev. C. D. Foss and Rev. W. H. McVickar. The Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered an address to the American Home Missionary Society last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. T. T. Cuyler delivered the annual sermon to the American Seaman's Friends Society at the Collegiate Reformed church on Fifth avenue; Rev. Z. Eddy to the American Female Guardian Society at the Fourth Presbyterian church, West Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue. Large congregations were present at each, and much interest was manifested at all the meetings.

Several lots of coffee and pepper in the hands of different merchants, were seized Saturday by the United States Marshal at St. Louis, for alleged non-payment of duty. The articles, it is stated, were reshipped from New York in bond, and that they came through New Orleans. It is also alleged that large quantities of coffee have been shipped from New Orleans since December last, consigned to Lewis Manson & Co., by whom it has been sold to jobbers without the knowledge of its contraband character. It is further stated that there is a large quantity of contraband sugar in the city which will be seized this week.

CUBA.

Another Vessel Preparing to Leave New York.

The Spanish Minister Informs the State Department of the Fact—An Order to be Issued to Prevent a Breach of the Neutrality Law—Military Movements in the Island —Reports from Admiral Hoff—American Consul at Caribarien Not Permitted to Hoist his Flag —The Movements in New York in Aid of the Patriots—Government Arms Procured by the Cubans—How they are off for Funds—The Work of the Ladies —Affairs on the Island—A Cuban Haynau—Approach of the Sickly Season—General Grant an Earnest Friend of Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Dispatches were received this morning at the Navy Department from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana, April 30th and May 1st. Since his last dispatch of the 27th no further news of great importance from the interior has been received. On the 17th of April 1,800 troops, commanded by Generals Letona and Escalonte, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after Gen. Lesca appeared at Nuevitas very unexpectedly with 1,200 men from Puerto Principe, having started with 2,200 and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on high ground some distance from the road. A number of well constructed trenches, breastworks, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4,000 men concentrated at Nuevitas, among them 1,500 Catalonian volunteers, recently from Spain, were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1,500 started on the 23d, conveying provision trains. This expedition under General Lesca is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along and penetrate to Principe. Those who are said to be on half rations. It was reported Quesada, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior, to effect seacoast, but intended to obstruct their return, and if possible, capture their provision train. Dr. Simmons is still confined at Principe, accused of interfering in insurrections, and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. General Lesca has stated that the doctor's life was spared because he was an American. Rear Admiral Hoff has had an interview with the Captain General relative to a young engineer named Rafael Estrado, who, although having declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and, however, in pursuance, set out his final papers, although having married and lived some years in the United States. The Captain General issued orders for his immediate release.

Rear Admiral Hoff has forwarded reports from Lieutenant Commander T. H. Eastman, commanding the Penobscot, dated the 26th of April, at Cay Confites, near anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caribarien. The prisoners taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to Caribarien had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had refused to receive the Consul, and refused him any courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel, perhaps more from ignorance than design. The United States flag which Caribarien had been informed by the Governor at Remedios that he must not hoist the flag of the Consulate office again. In consideration of the condition of affairs in that community, and the American citizens are holding over two millions of property and fear of injury from the volunteer force, Lieutenant Commander Eastman has concluded to remain at Caribarien for a time.

A Cuban named S. B. Valles, who claimed to be an American citizen, was undergoing trial on charges preferred by the volunteer forces, and it was expected would be sent to Havana for sentence. The accused had no evidence with him of being an American citizen, but had written to the United States for it.

Rear Admiral Hoff had requested the Captain General to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the Consulate at Caribarien.

Mr. Roberts, Spanish Minister, informs the Secretary of State that the steamer Quaker City is about to sail from New York with munitions of war for the rebels. The Secretary has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to give orders to prevent the vessel's sailing in violation of the neutrality laws of 1812, which will be issued.

NEW YORK, May 8.—It is stated that the steamship Quaker City is about to leave port. Her saloon deck is taken off; she is coaling rapidly and will soon sail for an unknown port. She is believed to be bound for the coasts of the Cubans.

The Spanish Consul, in an interview with United States Marshal Barlow this afternoon, stated that he had received positive information that a steamer and several small sailing vessels are being fitted out to take volunteers and arms to the Cuban insurgents, and he demanded that such expeditions be stopped. He also called on Marshal's attention to the various recruiting stations of Cubans in this city and furnished a list of them. The Marshal yesterday afternoon visited them in person. Secretary Fish to prevent any possible breach of the neutrality law in relation to Cuba. The chief officer of the steamer Quaker City was also denied on his honor as an officer and a gentleman that he contemplated the departure of the vessel on the purpose of sending her to Cuba, or even to the West Indies.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald* states that United States Marshal Barlow says the reports of an interview between the Spanish Consul and himself yesterday are sensational and unreliable, as no one but parties concerned knew what actually took place at the interview, but admits the points furnished by the Spanish Consul of the day were the basis of the interview, and that the sensational reports and rumors of special dispatches printed were mostly false fabrications.

A Sunday paper states that a large number of Cubans took passage on the Hamburg steamer Brenn, from Jersey City, and it is the general impression that outside of the crew they were transferred to some other vessel ready to take them to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Spanish Minister has repeatedly, within the last two months, reported to the Secretary of State that expeditions were fitting out in this country for Cuban service, but did not produce proofs. The Secretary, however, instituted inquiries to be made North and South, when it was ascertained there were no facts upon which to found proceedings. The proper officers have been instructed to exercise due vigilance to prevent the violation of the neutrality law, which the Government has assured the Spanish Minister will be enforced.

CUBAN MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

The Cuban excitement in New York continues unabated, although it is believed there is less boasting than there was a week ago, and its ly laws than those reported last week. It was currently reported on Friday last that a new regiment of one thousand men was being raised, to be commanded by Col. James Kerrigan, who was formerly conspicuously known as a Sixth ward politician, and who participated in the late war, besides being a member of Governor Hoffman's staff. He is considered a sagacious and adventurous man, and has unusual facilities for enlisting men among the rougher class of citizens.

It is stated as rather an amusing and significant incident that the arms and ammunition sent by the Arago or Pereire last week were from the Government stores on Governor's Island. They were previously, of course, the Government property, but a certain officer on the Island of Security in the outer bay, the leaders of the Cuban expedition, and they were taken from the arsenal in magazine direct to the vessel. This was one of the most ingenious methods ever taken by the Cuban patriots with the revolutionists, for it rendered publicity or danger impossible. Sunday's New York Herald says the armory on the Island, and an inquiry was instituted to ascertain if the military officer in command allowed them to be removed. It was soon found, as alleged by the Spanish agents, that many of the officers had sold the guns, rifles and ammunition under the new regulation of the War Department allowing officers to offer at reasonable prices all unnecessary weapons of war in order to carry out the new principle of Federal economy. Many officers had sold the articles is said to have confessed the fact, but have excused himself by asserting that he was not aware that they were intended for the insurgents. The Spanish Minister was also advised of these facts, and will institute an investigation.

On Friday evening it is believed Gen. Barlow, U. S. Marshal, received a telegram from Secretary Fish, directing him to issue writs of injunctions designed to give aid to the revolutionists. The warning has been given, and writs must be observed.

At the quarters of the Cuban Junta large numbers of recruits are constantly being received from various parts of the country, containing offers of men, arms and money in considerable quantities. A special agent of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba" is now stationed in the city, who is in communication and concert with the Junta. The Junta has supreme control over all matters connected with the Cuban revolutionary movement in the New York city. Men are now ready and anxious to accept service in the cause of Cuban liberation and independence are plentiful, in fact they present themselves faster than they can be accepted, owing to the fact of the great difficulty in procuring arms and equipments. Receipts are given, payable by the future Government of Cuba, for all donations of arms, stores, &c., as the Junta does not desire that such property shall be received otherwise than as loans. The Junta believe they will be fully able ere long to compensate the liquidators.

THE CUBAN LADIES IN NEW YORK.

The large number of Cuban ladies exiled in New York are aiding the good cause by all the means in their power. Large sums are in progress for several weeks in Broadway, and its receipts form a considerable item in the disbursements of the Junta. The hall is daily and nightly thronged by Cubans and sympathizing Americans, who literally contribute to the ladies' treasury. The scene in the hall and adjacent rooms and lobbies is one of great brilliancy. As the ladies enter the spacious garden door, immediately to the left is seen the "Cuban table"—a special feature of the exhibition, and which is loaded with many articles peculiar to tropical inhabitants. The display in this way in which things are stuffed for in Havana is in vogue at this table, and every article that the eye seems to be perfectly new. As we go around to the south front, we see a large display of rich jewelry, containing pearl necklace, and other minor articles in the same line, all of which have been given by patriotic ladies who cared more for their country and people than for ornament and display. A roulette table yields a handsome income, and flower girls, of the pretty and aristocratic class, dispose of their violets, moss rosebuds and carnations with large returns. Probably nothing excites more general attention and wonder than the case of jewels which stands in the center of the room, and which was presented by a family already enriched by Spanish despotism, having lost its all, and thus completing the sacrifice by laying down $100,000 worth of personal ornaments at the shrine of Cuban independence. This case is filled with gold coin, from an emerald necklace, a pearl necklace with diamond settings, bracelets, &c. The whole will be sold by a raffle of 2,000 chances, at five dollars a chance. The room being profusely adorned with the Cuban and United States colors, a band of music discoursing lively airs, the ladies in the midst of the throng of visitors, depending from the ceiling, the bright colors of the rich dresses, the elaborate toilets, together with the sparkling jewels of the blondes, the almost fatal fascinations of the brunettes, the sparkling conversation, and the universal sympathy for Cuba seen at every turn, give to the entertainment a very animated and interesting character.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

It is stated that the Cuban Junta in New York have an abundance of the sinews of war. Before the decree of confiscation issued by the Spanish authorities, 20,000 Cubans left the country for the United States, having sold all their property. The amount they brought with them is estimated at $20,000,000, of which $7,-000,000 has been lodged in a Wall street bank. This money was lodged there by Mr. Aldama, Mr. Mora, Mr. Cisneros, Mr. Quesada, Mr. Basaro, Mr. Diss, Mr. Vallente, and Mr. Casanave. Of this $7,000,000 it has been consecrated to Cuban independence.

A CUBAN STEAMER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* asserts that the steamer Chickamauga recently cleared from that port, is enlisted for the Cuban cause. The Chickamauga was a blockade runner during the war, and after having made a number of successful trips between English ports and Wilmington and Charleston, carrying arms and war material into the Confederacy, was sunk in the Cape Fear River, having been chased upon the shoals by a Federal gunboat. After the close of the war she was raised from her position in the sands of Cape Fear River and brought to Baltimore, where she was put in thoroughly running order. The Chickamauga is a long, low and rakish iron steamer, having two propellers, fine engines, and was one of the fastest of the swift class of steamers which were employed in running the blockade.

THE CUBAN HAYNAU.

This is the Count of Valmaseda, whose brutal order has been already referred to by telegraph. Its full text is as follow:

INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY: It is no longer possible that I can be the man of yesterday; a lying neutrality no longer suffices; he who is not with me is against me, and I will order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, (you) to the orders of which they are the bearers.

Every man, from the age of fifteen upward, who may be found absent from his dwelling, and cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself, will be shot.

All villages found uninhabited will be burned by the troops.

All settlements where a white cloth is not displayed in form of a flag to signify that its inhabitants desire to remain in peace will be burned. The women who may not be found in their respective dwellings, or those of their friends, will be *concentrated in the towns of Fernandina, Bayamo*, where their maintenance will be provided for by those who do not comply with this order will be *carried thither by force*.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Their movements still take effect from the 10th of the present month.

INSURRECTION IN THE COUNT OF VALMASEDA.

BAYAMO, April 4, 1869.

A correspondent writing from Havana on the 1st of May, says although this order was promulgated on the 6th of April, it did not make its appearance with the Spanish mail till the end of the month. He then adds: "I am unable to give the statistics of the murders committed or of the villainies, but they are equal to the compliance with this infamous proclamation. Since the bloodthirsty order was issued the soldiers possess the most savage instincts when encountering any peasant. They call them *insurgentes*, and the burning of their dwellings will form for them amusements of no ordinary kind. Before the 10th of April no one affected by the revolution, lists of supposed conspirators against Spain, were slightly and rapidly made out, and the confiscation provided for. Gen. Valmaseda is being rapidly and silently carried into effect. Many Cubans who, without patriotism or common honesty enough, boldly and openly declare themselves with the cause of Cuban liberty shall find their days are numbered. Everybody veering round and becoming staunch supporters of the Government."

A VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE ISLAND.

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Havana on 30th of April gives this resume of the condition of affairs in the Island: In the early part of April a grand junta or Congress was held at Puerto Principe, at which the representatives from all parts of the island, even from the vicinity of Havana, Cespedes as President, and Aguilera Secretary, by a unanimous vote, elected commander-in-chief of the forces of the island, and a full constitution was passed, without a dissenting voice, declaring that its contest is for annexation to the United States. The further details of the session of this body are not given, but all its members were immediately appointed to the respective offices they were to fill. Their business was to prosecute the war. In their hopes and prospects they reason as follows: The United States, in order to round and complete its form, often as a great meantime nation, and for her to rely in case of trouble in China. We are now contributing every available man to oppose the planting of the Yoke of Spain on the soil of the Queen of the Antilles. She believes that the repair or by subsequently cutting the road will be difficult. Once the Spanish Consul, in conjunction with the United States Marshal Barlow this afternoon, stated that he had received positive information that a steamer and several small sailing vessels are being fitted out to take volunteers and arms to the Cuban insurgents, and he demanded that such expeditions be stopped. He also called on Marshal's attention to the various recruiting stations of Cubans in this city and furnished a list of them. The Marshal yesterday afternoon visited them in person. Secretary Fish to prevent any possible breach of the neutrality law in relation to Cuba. The chief officer of the steamer Quaker City was also denied on his honor as an officer and a gentleman that he contemplated the departure of the vessel on the purpose of sending her to Cuba, or even to the West Indies.

The fact is undoubted that the great mass of the citizens were opposed to initiating the insurrection at the time it opened. It was thought better to wait until the proper time was in the proceeds of which would enable them to buy themselves with arms. Meanwhile the necessary organizations were going on. One prepared, they could have precipitated the struggle at once, but the Spanish army and gained advantages which could not subsequently have been overcome by them. Hence the less Cespedes and his immediate coadjutors urged the standard and the patriots have been compelled to meet the operations of the constantly increasing forces, powerless to do anything, they were compelled to yield to the united feeling has been the result, yet all are agreed upon the main issue and all confident.

Mr. Quesada was disappointed in not finding Colonel Aranzo withdrew and endeavored to get up another party, and subsequently to arrange peace. Aranzo remains under arrest at Harlem, and naturally curious stories are told about him. Among the latest is the report that at one time he had Valmaseda surrounded with ammunition, and would not be permitted his escape, indicating his men to withdraw, informing them that a cargo of arms was about landing and it was necessary they should go to protect and receive them. It is however probable that it was all a put up job, a difference of opinion and that he will be released.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* telegraphs to that journal:—"An interview with the President to-day would be useless, as his own way he would recognize Cuba at once; but his Cabinet, with two exceptions, oppose this course at this time, and the President has felt it an important step against their advice. The President makes no concealment of his views other upon this point, and no secret of his intending a protectorate over the Island of St. Domingo, which, in his opinion, would be highly beneficial to the United States in the future. Grant's views are the resultant ones which were introduced into the House during the last session of Congress in relation to St. Domingo, but failed to get a majority. They are before they were submitted to the House for action."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Big Time in California—Celebration of the Junction of the Two Branches at San Francisco and Sacramento—Jollification of Car Attributable to Springfield, Mass.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Pacific Railroad excursion party was received with a grand ovation for all time in San Francisco. The day was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns. At noon all the federal forts in the harbor fired a salute. Bells in nearly all parts ringing, and the steam whistles screaming. At night the whole city was illuminated, and presented a brilliant appearance. The procession was the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in San Francisco, the people were willing and eager to observe in every way the arrival of the guests in the city and the Pacific coast, and turned out en masse. Everything passed off successfully, and nearly every citizen exhibited a hearty interest in the demonstration. The military and civil display was grand. Governor Haight, the State militia, all the available United States troops from the several forts, and the people participated in the occasion, while the Chinese turned out in large numbers to assist us with means and men, independent of their government.

In Sacramento, where lies the chief strength of the patriots, the railway season is at hand—the rainy season—and they will not be able to move from their encampments or barracks in the interior and Puerto Principe and their fifties of importance will fall into our hands. Operations in the Bahamas must be suspended by the time the season is over we shall be able to land arms and ammunition for the Spaniards in the open field. Again, the sickly season is upon us, and the vomito is certain to make daily havoc in the ranks of our enemy, particularly with those recently arrived. Again, Spain will not be able much longer to carry on the war against us. She is bankrupt now, and her efforts are growing more feeble every day. Even though she should send 50,000 additional men against us we can hold out for two years. Well, then, we can hold out indefinitely, with more extensive.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Advance in English Bank Rate—Unfavorable Effect on the Stock Market—Serrano Named for Regent of Spain—Prim's Motto "Liberty and Honor"—Imprisonment for Debt in Belgium, &c., &c.

Advance in the Bank Rate.

LONDON, May 8.—The stock market has within a few days been influenced unfavorably by the increase of the rate of interest of the bank of England to four and a half per cent., and the current belief is that a further advance will be made shortly. This is attributed to the political uncertainty occasioned by Senator Sumner's speech, the exportation of gold, foreign loans, and the depressed state of trade.

Serrano for Regent.

MADRID, May 8.—It is certain a proposal has been made to the Cortes to name Marshal Serrano as Regent and Gen. Prim as President of Council and Minister of War, until a King is elected.

Denial from Gen. Prim.

MADRID, May 9.—In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim affluded to rumors that he meditated an attempt against the Liberal Regime, and pronounced them utterly baseless. He declared that the future would prove that honor and liberty was his motto.

It is reported that General Cabrero, the noted Carlist leader, has appeared in Catalonia.

Imprisonment for Debt.

BRUSSELS, May 8.—The Senate has refused to pass the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Mr. Bara, Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation to the King. He is urged to remain in office, but refuses to do so unless the Senate is dissolved.

Refused a Nomination.

CORK, May 8.—O'Sullivan, the present Mayor of Cork, has refused a nomination to Parliament from the electors of Youghall. The Irish national papers defend the recent course of

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

SENATOR SHERMAN has written a letter in which he says that while he is for making the women equal with the men as regards property, business, employment, liberty and social position, he is not for granting the right to vote till a majority of the women concur in demanding it. "My fear," says he, "is that the right to vote will tend to disturb the harmony of society, make discord in the family circle, and thus cause much greater evil than good."

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has signified his policy for the present at least in the management of the national finances, by determining to buy government bonds at the rate of one million dollars a week. These bonds will not be canceled but held as a sinking fund. Under favoring circumstances the amount purchased will be increased, and every precaution will be taken to protect the public from any scheme speculators may devise.

A REPORT comes to us from New York, with the saving clause that it is denied by persons who should know and speak the truth, that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have declared a sixty per cent. scrip dividend; also, that the road has been leased in perpetuity to the Pennsylvania Central Company. The leasing part of the report we are prepared to believe, for it is known that some such arrangement has been on the *tapis* for some time.

A CORRESPONDENT calls on us for the names of the dead heads at the Legislature last winter, and the several amounts paid them for loafing around the Capitol. We are able to state that the information is in our possession and will be given in a few days. To render it complete, we want only the subscription list circulated among the deadheads to buy a silver cup for the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means as a token for his zeal in their behalf; more especially in leading the final assault on the Treasury whereby they got their money.

THE canvass for the United States Marshalship of Eastern Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of General Ely, was becoming quite animated, when the President put an end to it by appointing General EDGAR M. GREGORY, whose first friend is the Hon. LEONARD MYERS. His principal competitor was JOHN A. HIESTAND, backed by the CAMERON influence, which seems to be having bad luck. GREGORY entered the war as Colonel of the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and won his way to the highest honors. He has a warm friend in Governor CURTIN.

THE result of the DYER court of inquiry can be no longer, if it ever was, doubtful. It began, it will be remembered, with Gen. BUTLER, private animosity being at the bottom of the business. There were plenty of disappointed persons between whom and the public treasury Gen. DYER resolutely stood, to volunteer as accusers and witnesses. The examination has been protracted and thorough, and the finding will be altogether in favor of Gen DYER. It is said that Gen. BUTLER some time ago beat a retreat, not, however, before involving the country in an expense of several hundred thousand dollars.

A BILL is before Governor HOFFMAN, of New York, providing for the grading of the Board of Directors of the Erie Company. In its provisions it is almost precisely the same as the law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, taking from the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad the right to say who shall represent them as Directors. A veto is loudly called for to squelch the outrage; but the prospect is that the call will be in vain. The railroad power is fast becoming, if it has not entirely become supreme. Legislatures act as though they were its chattels, and in this State a railroad President aspires to be Governor. In New York the grading bill in question raises a storm of indignation, but here we don't mind it. Nobody here thought of a veto. Indeed it was the boast of the engineer that it took but thirty minutes to put the bill through both branches of the Legislature and the Executive chamber, back into the hands of those who were equally the owners of the grist and the mill which ground it.

THE so-called Commercial Convention, which met in Chicago a week or two ago, sent Mr. RICHARDS, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mr. WEST, President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, to Albany to procure a material reduction or the total abolition of the Erie canal tolls, on grain and flour. In the course of his remarks Mr. RICHARDS said that unless the reduction was soon made, this kind of freight would be diverted down the Mississippi to New Orleans. It would seem, therefore, that Chicago is unable to help herself, and is at the mercy of the New York Canal Board. The fact is that the excessive cost of transportation is on roads west of Chicago, it costing nearly fifty per cent. more, according to the distance, from the Mississippi to the lakes than from the lakes to tide water. Chicago cannot remedy this because the roads leading to her from the west are owned in the east by those whom good dividends, not Chicago in particular, are the first objects in view. The present agitation promises good to the producer and consumer, and little for the speculators, who have stood between the producer and consumer, robbing the one and imposing a tax on the other.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

It is a matter of serious doubt whether the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools is productive of that benefit which the Legislature contemplated in passing the act creating the office and defining its duties. Experience has demonstrated that very inefficient men are chosen, and, notwithstanding the "moderate compensation" and "arduous labors," use every effort to retain the position. This is the best evidence of the fact that they "make it pay," and that they are not sacrificing their physical comfort or pecuniary interests in their efforts to build up the public schools. When a Superintendent talks about being over-worked, and poorly paid for what he does, and at the same time gives his constituents to understand that he desires a re-election, it is safe to conclude that such a man is not likely to become a martyr to the cause of education. The duties of Superintendent are the same all over the State, but the labor is greater or less in proportion to the extent of the territory and the number of the schools. In Allegheny county we have three hundred and eighteen school houses and six hundred and twenty-nine schools, of which two hundred and thirty are graded. As it is the duty of the Superintendent "to visit, as often as practicable, these several schools, note the course and method of instruction and branches taught, and to give such direction in the art of teaching and the method thereof in each school, as to him (together with the directors or controllers) shall be deemed expedient and necessary," etc. Under this provision, it is quite clear that the Superintendent should visit *all* the schools *often*, and as it is held by the State Superintendent to be his duty to ascertain the methods of instruction and government practiced; to inquire into the organization of the schools; to see that the scholars are pursuing such studies, and in sufficient number, as to occupy their time and energies; to examine into the classification and see that a uniformity of text books is in use; offer suggestions and encouragement to teachers and scholars, it will be seen that he is expected to be thoroughly posted in regard to the condition of all the schools, point out and correct all defects, encourage what is right, guard against what is wrong, and keep the schools up to the required standard of excellence. By reference to the last annual report, we find that our County Superintendent made five hundred and forty-eight visits during the year, and that the average time spent in each, was one hour and three minutes. The longest average time spent in these visits by any County Superintendent in the State was three hours, and the shortest forty minutes. It was a matter of complaint, in the late Convention, that the Superintendent had not visited some of the schools for over a year, and in reply he stated that it was simply impossible for him to do so. The case, then, appears to stand thus: The Superintendent is required to visit all the schools often, but cannot get around them all once a year! He is required to make himself perfectly familiar with all the details of organization, government, methods of instruction, and so on, and yet all this knowledge is necessarily acquired in one hour and a half!

With such facts as these, the efficiency of the County Superintendency may well be questioned. That the amount of labor required is too great, and that the work is consequently so poorly done as to be of no practical benefit, there can be little doubt. Within the past two years the city of Pittsburgh has been separated from the balance of the county, and while the City Superintendent has as much as he can attend to well, the County Superintendent is still unable to visit all his schools once a year. There was some talk among the directors who attended the late convention about a division of the county, but the matter did not take any definite shape. Sensible men feel that an hour and a half spent in a school, once a year, is not sufficient to give the most intelligent and keen-sighted Superintendent a proper idea of its wants. He must rely mainly upon the representations or misrepresentations of directors and teachers, and under such circumstances the office might about as well be abolished, as it makes the Superintendent little else than a gatherer of statistics. If the duties of the office were discharged as contemplated by the school law, there would be work enough in Allegheny county for four or five Superintendents; but we would be decidedly opposed to any further sub-division of the county, for that purpose, until some better plan is adopted for testing the qualifications of candidates for the office. The Legislature made a mistake when it failed to subject every applicant for the office of Superintendent to a rigid examination before a competent board. The supplement to the general school law, passed at the session of 1867, provides that no teacher shall receive a certificate who has not a fair knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, grammar, and other branches which are specified, and yet the Superintendent who withholds the certificate may be unable to spell correctly the simplest words, and ignorant of the first principles of composition and grammar. The Superintendents should be subjected to the same examination as the teachers, and if such were the law, some who now hold the position would be retired in disgrace.

We had intended to speak of the abuses, to which the office was liable, where an incompetent or unfaithful person was chosen. The sharing in the profits of private schools, advancing the interests of book publishers for a consideration, and partiality and favoritism in the granting of certificates, are evils which have been developed under the system, and ought to be considered in estimating its merits and demerits. We may have occasion to speak more fully on this branch of the subject at another time.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The County Executive Committee have not yet published the call for the conventions to nominate candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, and as there has been considerable inquiry from various sections as to what the Committee have determined to do, we may state that they have arranged for holding *three separate conventions on the same day, each convention to be composed of two delegates from each election district.* One of these conventions is to nominate candidates for Judge of the District Court and of the Court of Common Pleas, and to select delegates to the State Convention; another is to nominate a candidate for State Senator and six Representatives in the Legislature, while the third is to select names for the balance of the county offices. These conventions are to be known respectively as "Judicial," "Legislative" and "County." The primary elections are to be held on Saturday, May 29th, and the conventions are to meet on the Tuesday following, June 1st. It is important that the voters in every district should understand that they are not only to elect *six* delegates, but that *two* are to be specially chosen for each of the conventions. It should be distinctly understood to which convention each set of delegates is to be accredited, so that there may be no mistake when the ballots are cast. The process is a very simple one, but it does not seem to be well understood, especially in the country districts. The call of the Committee will no doubt be published in a few days.

A FEW Republican journals have undertaken to criticise President GRANT's appointments and hold him responsible for some undoubted mistakes, for which he should not be held accountable. It is undoubtedly true that blunders have been made, but it is due to truth to say that generally they have proceeded from influence exerted by politicians who conspired to overrule the President and render it practically impossible for him to have his own way. Senators and Representatives have insisted on appointments which should not have been made, and he is held responsible for everything done pursuant to their judgment and will solely, and it is on their account that the following remarks by the St Louis *Democrat* are quite to the point:

> Up to this time, we are bound to say that if we were forced to choose between the President and the republican leaders in Congress, and to determine which deserved the larger measure of confidence and approval, we should say, unhesitatingly, the President. He has done nothing to undermine that faith in his fidelity which years of great service built up, while we have seen many of the foremost Republicans in both Houses trying them best to control him to personal and selfish ends. We have seen the Senate and House controlled by corrupt rings, and we have seen the strongest of them crumble before a few plain words from Grant. It does not seem to us that there is yet room to assail such a President—the less, as we cannot see to what other power the people can be asked to transfer their confidence.

A LAW SUIT in New York is bringing out some interesting facts concerning frauds in the tea trade. One of the witnesses says that the marks on the packages are merely fanciful to attract the eye, and do not accurately describe the quality of the tea. Some teas are designated "English Breakfast Tea," while such a tea as that, as a tea, does not exist. It is either "Souchong" or some ten of that class, and they give it the attractive designation of "English Breakfast Tea" to distinguish it from "Oolong." The fact is coming to be understood that tea drinkers are among the greatest victims there are to the kind of rascality in China which in this country is so extensively practiced by the whisky men.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says that city "can not over estimate the blessings which she enjoys" in the administration of justice. And yet it was only a short time since that Judge Brewster declared that it was easier to convict a prisoner accused of the smallest crime than the most undoubted murderer. He said capital crimes were increasing alarmingly, the judiciary being powerless to inflict punishment. Here is a slight discrepancy, which probably has a deeper meaning than either the press or Judge Brewster will be willing to admit.

ENGLAND is badly off for Bishops. The Bishop of Winchester, eighty years of age, is disabled by paralysis. The Bishop of Salisbury has broken down both in mind and body. The Bishop of Bath and Wells is also used up. As for the Bishop of Exeter, he is now in his ninetieth year, and for at least one or two years has quite withdrawn from visitations and confirmations. Yet persuasion and remonstrance have both been exhausted in a fruitless effort to induce him to resign his revenued prelates to resign, in order that efficient successors may be appointed. It is to be evident that Bishops, be they high or low, are but men.

A RATHER extensive excursion is on the *tapis*. The Pacific Mail Company is sending a new steamer to the Pacific ocean, and the Directors have concluded to send her by the Eastern route and take a lot of excursion passengers. The route will be by the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Point de Galle, Hong Kong and Shanghai in Japan, whence the steamer will cross the Pacific to San Francisco. The fare for the trip around the world, by this route, is fixed at $1,250 in gold. People who go on such excursions generally return deeply disgusted.

DISCUSSION in the French Chamber has brought out interesting facts bearing on the trade question, especially the effect of the American tariff on the export of Bordeaux wines and brandies, and French goods generally. Thus, French export of dry goods has sunk from 1,248,000 kilos in 1860, to 693,000 in 1868; of wines in still more lamentable proportion, and of brandies in 1869 to one-tenth of what it was in 1858—a warning to the comfortable sexes practiced on at public bars and private tables, who smack their knowing lips and sniff their acute noses and tumble their shrewd eyes over a fine article of pure old Cognac! The entire export of French brandy of any age and degree of purity to the United States this year will amount, according to M. Plauat, who should know, to 7,000 barrels; that something less than one poor little barrel among every 5,000 free Americans—less than a gill per annum and two drinks per gallon!

ACCORDING to an act passed by the Legislature last winter for the destruction of unavailable depreciated funds or old State Banks, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania caused to be burned to ashes, Friday morning, all such funds remaining in the vault of the Treasury to the amount of $40,692 00.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the liquor question is likely to have an important influence on elections in this State during the next two years. With the liquor question ever present, threatening to operate as a separating wedge, and the eight-hour law men and the St. Crispins demanding recognition, the politicians will have a busy time in keeping party lines unbroken.

Secretary Boutwell is awake. He has ordered a scientific expedition to Siberia and Alaska to take notes of the coming August eclipse of the sun.

The Spanish loan for ten million sterling has just been negotiated at twenty-nine and a half per cent. In other words, Spain's credit is such that she gives her obligations for ten millions in order to get about three millions.

Mauna Loa, a dome-shaped volcanic mountain on the Island of Hawaii, contains two lakes, side by side, one of fresh water and the other salt. Both are far above the sea, and it is believed there is no connection between the salt lake and the ocean. The deposits of salt in the former are now made use of by persons who have established salt works.

The result of the final appeal in the English Courts on the long litigation between the Northeastern Railway Company and Mr. Geo. Hudson was to confirm the reversal of the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and reduce Mr. Hudson to a state of penury. He is now in France, and said to be utterly destitute.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* reports the recent discovery in the gorges of the mountains near Allegheny Springs, of a water-fall *twelve hundred feet high!* A party was soon to leave Lynchburgh to visit the spot and attest the truth of the report.

Cars on the East railway line, between Liverpool and London, can now be driven at the rate of fifty miles an hour; and the whole distance (two hundred miles) accomplished in four hours. There is no stopping for the engine, this being scooped up from troughs between the tracks, while the train is running at full speed.

To ascend a staircase eighteen feet high requires thirty-six times the force that is required to walk on level ground; and would therefore be equal to a level walk of two hundred and twenty-four feet. So then, a person shut up in the house, and in need of exercise, can walk his mile, by going up these stairs, say sixteen times.

The Boston *Advertiser* tells of a resident of one of the suburban towns who found the services at church very quieting, and fell asleep. He was finally disturbed by the touch of a contribution box in the hands of one of the deacons, who was taking up a collection; but, without opening his eyes, the sleeper passionated "season," and sunk back to resume his nap. It is unnecessary to say that he was a season ticket passenger on a railroad.

The French elections for members of the *Corps Legislatif* will be held on the 23d of May, which will fall on a Sunday. This strikes Americans as a singular proceeding, but Sunday seems a favorite time for the holding of elections in European Catholic countries.

The Chinese, who are the most thorough gardners in the world, use highly stimulating manures, but they also employ copious irrigation—sometimes by inundation, and sometimes by sprinkling from immense watering-pots, which are in daily requisition early in the morning and late in the evening. The result is, that of vegetables which are eaten green, they raise four or five and even six crops from the same ground in a single season.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* states that "no variety of wine is more dangerous than what is called claret. It is usually a vile mixture. Thousands of gallons are made by following water to soak through shavings, and adding thereto a certain proportion of logwood and tartaric acid, and a little alcohol. Good judges can hardly discriminate between this factious mixture and the genuine article."

Gold has been discovered in the rocks of the Hoboken estate, at Hoboken, opposite New York. It will pay eighty dollars per ton for crushing. There is considerable excitement in Hoboken over the discovery.

THE JUDICIAL SITUATION.

Protest Against Candidates Canvassing Among Ward Politicians.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The canvass for the Judicial offices in this county is now fairly begun, and the circumstances of its having assumed the features of a contest which, in politics, commonly imports that the aspirants in person have enlisted in the struggle, suggests a question or two for the study of the people, of grave importance, if it is perhaps true that this mode by *caucus* which is the political term for a very venal system of *begging* must always obtain in the quest for offices within the gift of the people. This is a prerogative of suffrage.

But must it always be that the high places in the most sacred People of the body politic shall be the subject matter of barter, and sale, of political pledge and promise on the street corner? That the well-dressed, good-looking, ignorant and unscrupulous ward politician, Mr. Ben Mossblow and his compeers, shall have power to say to the people, "we have *'fixed the slate'* for the high places,—our platform is based upon the ineffable effrontery of brass and bartering corruption, and the candidate whose modest purity of conscience will not permit him to conform to it shall never rise above the obscurity of defeat"?

The wisdom of employing the ballot in the selection of the Judiciary has always been questioned by the most eminent statesmen of this country and Europe. It was not expected that the qualifications of a judge should be understood by the mass of the people. Besides the delegation of their voice, in this regard, to a higher discriminative power was not enough to call to their liberties, since the Judiciary cannot hold either the purse or the sword of the Commonwealth. But the most zealous advocate of the right of the ballot, it is probable, never contemplated the spectacle of the Judicial candidate himself tazing leave of his dignified independence by invading the marts and business places of the populace and buying or begging admission to the sanctities of his high office with the paltry overtures of the politician. If the Judiciary must be chosen by the direct vote of the people let this vote be spontaneous. Let not the "intelligent" masses be taken at a disadvantage—awakened from their dream of trade not to make a fit selection, but to behold the selection already made and forced upon them. It is a sad reflection that the Legislative department of Pennsylvania has become at home and abroad a synonym of corruption and of bad faith. This is but a result of the base system of beggary by which every American office is sought and obtained. A fit end upon the back of the people because *"they were void of understanding."* Our Judiciary thus far stands unimpeached and deservedly eminent. In the name of purity, in the name of the political and personal liberty that is all, let us guard its ermine from the stain of political corruption.

An eminent jurist of this county, the late Justice McClure, speaking of employing the negative ignorance of the people in the selection of their highest servants, uses this very pertinent language:

> "Take for example the election for a term of years of the Judges in our courts. Is it possible that who are best qualified, from their reserve dness of manners and several of their habits of life, to be elected; and the public, well aware of this truth, pronounces its own bitter satire on itself in withholding its confirmation." And these are his satire being constantly repeated at every important poll of the popular vote? I will be conceited that a Mason, as such, or a Knight of Pythias, may not have the qualifications of a judge, yet how often is the claim on the ballot of A. B or C based utterly on his bond of fellowship? You are not fit to be a judge, for you don't know, says Mr. Chevy Slime of Third ward fame, (commencing with himself,) but how much can I "strike" you for in the event of success? You are not qualified to be elected as a jurist," reflects Mr. Melancthon Muldrag, of non-interference-in-politic notions, "but then you are a jolly, handshaking, good-natured, rising fellow of good address, and withal a Knight of Pythias."

Weakness and indifference plead that these offenses must needs come. They are inherent in the system of the beast. *"Oh, reform it altogether,"* or in default of this, let us, in the name of consistency, at a reasonable time, erect on her pedestal a statue of Justice, and erect on her pedestal a scroll bearing the renowned lines of the poet Swiveller, with the complaisant legend beneath, *"The watchword to all men is fraud."*

RICHARD ARCHIA.

Bishop Staley's Failure.

Bishop Staley, his operations in the Sandwich Islands, and his visit to this country, are probably not forgotten in the religious world. The Right Reverend prelate chose to call himself of his ordinary Reformed Catholic title, but he manifested more sympathy with the Papal than with the American missionaries, though the latter had accomplished so much for the Hawaiian race. It would seem, however, that the Bishop's undertaking is likely to prove a failure, and that somewhat sooner than was the case in the case of Judas Iscariot. A letter is sent to the English society which assists the Reformed Catholic Mission, signed by nearly all the members of the so-called Reformed Catholic Church in Honolulu, stating that they are "done with church" and disapprove the teachings and practices of the clergy sent to them; that they desire the discontinuance of the Reformed Catholic Mission, and wish to have the services of a "low church" pastor, without a bishop, at their service, charge, if it said, moreover, that the King has withdrawn his patronage from Dr. Staley's church, and that he is opposed to the erection of a cathedral on the land given by his brother, the late King.

THE THEORY OF THE AURORA.—The latest and best accepted theory of the aurora borealis is based on the facts, ascertained by modern experiment, that electricity is generated by evaporation; and that air which has absorbed some moisture, but not to the point of saturation, is a poor conductor of electricity as compared with the atmosphere in other conditions. The theory supposes that electricity, generated by evaporation in great quantities and of too low intensity to be discharged in the form of lightning, is collected in the upper strata of the atmosphere, where it is held, and kept from passing down for a time, by the dry air of poorer conductive quality below. When this state changes the condition by allowing more moisture, or in some other way, the electricity above is set free and flows down in great quantities, forming at night the peculiar appearances of the aurora borealis.

THE General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, about to commence in St. Paul's Church, in Washington, will be composed of some two hundred or more members, clerical and lay delegates. These gentlemen come from as far west as Kansas, and represent the Eastern and Middle States chiefly. The churches of this denomination in the Southern States have withdrawn from the General Synod and organized a Synod in the South. This large body represents largely the progressive and liberal school of Lutherans, so rapidly growing in the United States.

THE manufactures of Baltimore are increasing. The *Sun* of that city says: "In different quarters new establishments are appearing, and the indications are of a steady advancement of Baltimore as a manufacturing city. Baltimore has long been celebrated for the building of locomotives and marine engines, for her machine shops, rolling mills, agricultural implement establishments, and other branches of mechanical productions; but there are other manufactural productions of more recent growth and of considerable importance."

MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Bebate in the House of Commons—Speech of John Bright.

On April 21, the bill for legalizing, not merely prospectively, but retrospectively, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, occupied the House of Commons. The discussion naturally traveled over familiar ground. On the other hand, it was contended that these marriages, while free from scriptural prohibition, were recommended by convenience and expediency, that the law against them was frequently violated, and that in other countries no objection was made to them. The opposite view was, that custom and sentiment were opposed to such unions; that to legalize them now would shock and disturb the settled notions which prevailed in regard to marriage; that an element of distrust would be introduced into the domestic relations between a man and his wife's sisters, as well as between the married sister and the rest; and that the looseness of the marriage law in other countries was rather a warning than an inducement to England to follow in the same course. Mr. Bright said:

> I have never opened my lips upon this question in the House, and for this reason, that, like the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament, I have never heard an argument in it that required to be answered. Like the measure to which I have referred it is a question of sentiment rather than of argument. I have never heard yes—and I feel satisfied I shall never hear—an argument such as an honest and learned lawyer would fairly offer to a learned judge against the proposition. I will not follow the ecclesiastical speeches. I think the less we have of ecclesastical discussion in this House the better. I revolted at the distinction relative of my honorable and learned friend, the Solicitor General, in one of his speeches, I spoke of "warriors, lords, and priests," as if he was and desolate our moral life. While sympathize I have with warriors and lords as devastators and rulers of mankind, I am not sure that the mischiefs which they have committed upon the world have been greater than those we have suffered from the domination and tyranny of priests. Generally it is admitted that there is no authority in the Old Testament to support in reality the present state of the law. If there be no divine law for it, I ask the House whether, you come upon a matter of surpassing interest to those who are concerned in it, and you propose to interfere with their rights and liberty in regard to it—I ask whether you ought not to have a clear and overwhelming case for such interference? The case has never been fairly stated. The arguments rebest upon in support of the law as it now stands are purely visionary and prophetic but not only is the principle of the law denied by multitudes in this country, but it is also disregarded by that nation which most nearly resembles ourselves—the English nation on the other side of the Atlantic. If there be no divine law against the proposition now made, then the natural law has to be which is opposed to it? The marriage of first cousins is permitted in England. But is there not, on every natural ground, much more objection to the marriage of first cousins than to the marriage of a man with a deceased wife's sister? And why, after having swallowed that camel, should we strain at this gnat? I can told to great authorities that this is a bill to abolish sisters-in-law. There is no man in the world who would be so sorry that sisters-in-law should be abolished as I should; for I know no one who is more indebted to sisters-in-law than I am. In the United States—and there is no more moral society in the United States world than is to be found in the New England States of the Republic of America—these marriages are not discouraged. They take place with ordinary frequency, and I never heard any of even those States say that sisters-in-law were abolished, and that they were not there the same admirable and loved persons as in the family that they are found to be in so many families in this country. It has been said that once the relation of aunt is lost or merged in that of the stepmother, jealousies will spring up, and her own offspring will be preferred to those of her deceased sister. Now, it is notorious that there have been multitudes of cases where a dying mother has urged that her sister might become, in a nearer sense than their own, the protectress and friend of those she left behind her. It is not an uncommon thing to see in representations on the stage, that the step-mothers are not kind to the children that they come to take care of. I believe, in the vast majority of cases, no statement can be more slanderous than that. I believe anything in it, surely the woman who comes as the aunt, to take the place of the deceased, must be supposed free from such a charge, and the husband may safely confide her with the utmost confidence, the care of those who have been nearest to her number. This question has troubled us for years, and it is time we had done with it. Let us not treat this as a question of whether or not Parliament will establish, when it—but as a question affecting many thousands of the people of this country in their nearest and dearest interests. I know men and women married in violation of this law who are looking forward to this debate with an interest which no debate in this session has exceeded or even approached; and I say, on a question so grave to them, and which on my own showing admits of so much doubt, I think I may appeal to the House to sanction by an emphatic vote—for that is all I ask—the principle that the common liberty of men and women, in the chief concern of their lives, should not be interfered with by a law of Parliament which has no foundation in nature, and no authority in revelation.

On a division the second reading of the bill was carried by 243 to 141—a majority of 99. On the announcement of the figures there was no small applause from the friends of the measure in the ladies' gallery of the House.

FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The Clarion, Pa., *Democrat* says: The grain looks remarkably well throughout this county. We are pleased to see a disposition to improve in the manner of farming. Burning lime, sowing clover and making fences is now the general rule, while heretofore they were only the exceptions.

The New Castle, Pa., *Journal* says: The season thus far has been one of the most backward that we have enjoyed for years. Two or three of the nights have been excessively cold, rendering a fire not only a luxury but a positive necessity. Fears are entertained by many that the cold snap will materially affect the fruit crop of the coming season. We trust not, however, and believe that the fears are unfounded, the peach and other fruit being in full bloom, apparently unaffected by the frosts.

The *Register*, published at Lykens, Dauphin county, says: The weather has been unusually severe and unpleasant for a week past. On Thursday night of last week Jack Frost paid us a visit, and made his presence felt by the tender twigs and vines in our gardens, although without doing serious injury we believe. A cold rain set in on Friday evening and continued, accompanied by a sleet in the mail Sunday night, when the rain ceased, but left the atmosphere cold and the ground unfit for work. The mountains on either side of us were perceptibly covered with snow on Sunday, but none fell in the valley.

Reports from all parts of the State of Nebraska show that the crop prospects are favorable. A very large number of new settlers are working the land. Thousands of trees are being planted. The grasshoppers have appeared south of the Platte, and in the Counties north, but have done little damage so far.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, a young man who had been asleep for several days was brought from his lodgings to a Paris hospital, and there slept on, all efforts to waken him being fruitless, and life being kept up by food administered through the nostrils. The ingenious doctors whipped the patient with nettles until he was stripped from head to foot, and when this proved vain, gave him shocks with the most powerful batteries. At last, suddenly, the sleeper, a fashionable gentleman partially woke up, murmured a few words in Italian, his native language, and immediately died—whether from the effects of his long nap or from the efforts made to rouse him, the world may never know.

A MADRID letter says the Government seems to have abandoned the task of endeavoring to conceal the facts in regard to the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. It is admitted that the situation is as critical as it can be, and that fighting is going on over two-thirds of the island. In spite of the strict surveillance established to prevent the exportation of provisions, they continue to be plentifully supplied with munitions of every kind, including dynamite, many of arriving, and the sons of the blockade runners are occasionally captured. It does not prevent supplies being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless the insurrection is suppressed within the next two months, it is acknowledged that little or no cane will be left of Spain retaining possession of the island.

NEW YORK hopes soon to have cheap carriages running all over the city. The Hansom Cab Company has been incorporated by the Legislature, and unless the scheme goes the way of the underground railroad, which remains dispirited of the East river bridge, quick locomotion of passengers and travelers on that city at a reasonable fare may be anticipated. It is not necessary to say that such facilities would be hailed by New York, and are needed in every considerable city in the country.

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DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing CURD, JUNKET and PRUGOLAC, will recommend it to every family who uses it. There are few Domestic Economical, Delicious and Healthful The demand for cook in the forenoon, all the right title and interest of said Union Coal and Oil Company, household economy, which's convincing proof of its superior merits. No. know of nothing so useful and convenient, especially in those parts of the country. The SLIP or JUNKET, made with fresh milk, cream, is an excellent food for the sick, and as a dessert for the table can be prepared with little trouble and expense in a few minutes. The same is excellent to the Sick and convalescent making one of the most delicate, refreshing and nutritious diets, imparting strength and health to the weakened and emaciated. All directions are adhered to each Bottle, which are packed in heavy pasteboard boxes of one dozen each. Single Bottle 25 cents. By mail, containing One Dozen Bottles, **$2 50.** Sent promptly to any address by express or otherwise. For sale by
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Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

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Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the side, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

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Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes, those worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.
This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only curative that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.
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White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Coach Varnish.	**Pure Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Corn Starch, Farina, Arrow Root, Pearl Sago, Yeast Powder, Washing Crystal, Potash, Indigo.**
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Each box contains one Quire of Paper, and one package of Envelopes. It is such paper as usually retails at **30** cents per quire, and the Envelopes at **20** cents per pack. The stamping of the name, if done to order, would cost at least **30** cents, making **50** cents in all. We sell the box at **50** cents, thus making it cheaper by **30** cents than the same paper can be put up for a box at a time.
Notwithstanding its extraordinary cheapness, we furnish it to the Trade so that they can make a handsome profit.
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Colgate's Soaps;
Agenteax, "Fairy Bath;"
Sponges, "Sheeps Wool;"
Vermillion, American;
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, 1869.

The local loan market exhibits a fair degree of activity, and is very firm in tone, with a pretty heavy demand upon it by borrowers. At many of the discount houses depositors have kept their accounts low, and there is little disposition to buy paper. The range of the rates of interest for the use of money is about the same as previously reported, but the banks are more rigid in the classification of paper offered. Upon the whole, bankers and banks have a difficult time some days in meeting the wants of their customers.

—The government bond market was excited and buoyant and prices are up 1 and 2 per cent., which is about what they lost the previous day. It is thought that the pubchases this morning will amount to make still cause a further advance. Jay Cooke & Co., in their usual intelligent circular received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark that the advance in rate of interest on the Bank of England, mentioned yesterday, caused a further decline in Consols and 5-20's in London, and the speculations have been industriously used hereto-day by the operators in favor of gold, who have been making large short sales of bonds, chiefly 5-20's, the borrowing being here in larger amounts they are more easily borrowed than the earlier issues.

Their offer of 7's and July '65s have been in large blocks and confined almost entirely to one house, which would indicate a small offer for a half million at 113¾, when 113¾ was bid for small lots which they would not sell. Other bonds have declined, in sympathy, but it is remarkable that the foreign houses, with one exception, are not sellers, and on the contrary are nearly all moderate buyers of bonds.

The *Herald* in noticing the cause of their decline yesterday, remarks as follows: Government bonds at the opening were heavy and lower in response to the first reports of a decline of one half per cent. in five-twenties at London. Gold under this influence took an upward start immediately after the opening of the Gold Room. The rise in gold going to the other side of the Atlantic caused a further decline in these in bonds, and the report which came back was given to the street with all sorts of amendments and additions, announcing among other things, that there was a panic in London; that the Bank of England had advanced its discount rate still further; that immense foreign orders had been received for bonds and gold, and that the great Powers of Europe had united in the offensive against the United States in the matter of recognizing Cuban independence and suffering Cuban filibustering operations to go forward. There has been considerable commotion in the London money market there is no doubt. But the cable informs us of a renewal of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and we have, probably, a prominent cause of the uneasiness, happening as it does at a moment when the foreign loans and the speculation in our securities have rendered the market quite active. Under the combination of these influences, as well as in consequence of the semi-official announcement from Washington that Secretary Boutwell, conscious of his peculiar powers of irresolution, was unwilling to exercise the privileges of the Sinking Fund act before the close of the fiscal year, the stock market sank rapidly until the very closing hour, when 107¾ and 107¾ touched 107 and three-quarters per cent. declines of one and three-quarters per cent.

—The stock market cleverly recovered from its fright of yesterday evening. The *Herald* describes the excitement about five o'clock, when the Long Room closed, as very great. The surging throng emerging upon the street swayed and surged along the sidewalk and pavement in front of the stock Exchange, while the opposite windows were lined with faces looking down upon the crowd and upon the passing procession. Brokers and brokers' boys were darting about at the top of their speed, while a babel of cries prevailed in the crowd. The crowd again was divided up into groups representing particular stocks, such as the New York Central, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, and such prominent members of the list. In the half panic which caused Central sold down to 175 and Rock Island to 107. Towards six o'clock best stock was being offered and the apprehensive feeling began to disappear under a movement to disconnect the list with the London market.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 8 1869	10	10	11	12	13	15	1 30	3 00	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	178½	179¼	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	...	...	...
Hudson River	159½	159¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	140	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96	...	...	...
Mich. Central	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mich. South	105¾	105¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois Central	146	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	100	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	...	...
Chicago and North.	85¾	85¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Toledo	104½	104½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	128½	128½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitt. and Wash	77¼	77¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	137	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	78	78¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	85¾	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midland Miss	32¼	32¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	91¾	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western U. Tel	42¾	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	68	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merch. U. Express	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex.	40½	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39¾	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—When the fact became known this morning that Secretary Boutwell had dispatched orders to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, at New York, to purchase to-day, and to-morrow, \$1,000,000 of one million dollars per week, on the same plan by which gold is sold, by sealed proposals, after due notice by advertising, it led to much discussion among financial men. This move on the part of Secretary Boutwell foreshadows clearly the policy which is to be pursued in the near future at the head of the Treasury Department. In conversation this morning, he said it was his intention to have a policy which no one could misunderstand and which would prevent the department from being used to further the interests of and enrich the speculators all over the country. When it becomes necessary to alter or change his present policy, due notice would be made public either before or after the close of business hours, so that no person could have an undue advantage over another by the fluctuations in the money market. In every case information would be given publicly before the offices charged with executing the orders made official information as to the course they are to pursue. The Secretary will act entirely upon the condition of the Treasury Department, and will shape his course and determine his policy on the receipts and disbursements of the Department, and not from the condition of the money market in New York or elsewhere. If the receipts of the Government justify it he will make larger purchases, and in amounts larger than one million dollars per week. It is the Secretary's purpose to hold these bonds as a sinking fund, and to cancel them. He is strongly urged to change his order to buy bonds so far as to substitute three per cent. certificates in their places, but this he is disposed to decline. Unless some-thing at present unforeseen should occur, rendering the change absolutely necessary, it is the Secretary's policy until the assembling of Congress next winter.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Having represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869. }

There was more life in our general markets to-day, much more than usual for Saturday. We note but few changes in prices. Potatoes are in great supply, dull and declining. Flour and grain unchanged. Bacon, Lard, etc., are firm with an active demand. Butter of a choice quality and Eggs are in active demand at full prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market being well supplied with pie plants has curtailed the demand for apples. Fair to good may be quoted dealer at \$5 50@6, and very choice in a retail way at \$6 25@7 ₰ barrel.

BEANS—Market dull for prime navy at \$3@3 25 ₰ bushel.

BUTTER—Choice butter is in moderate supply with a fair demand. General prices for prime to choice 32@36c, with an occasional sale of extra a shade higher. The market is overstocked with common grades, and prices are nominal, ranging from 30 to 35c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Demand good at 17c ₰ doz, and some sales made at 18c, a shade higher.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a good demand for bacon, lard, and holders are firm as regards prices. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 18@18½c; clear sides 17½@17½c; sugar cured hams 19c, canvassed do 20c; plain hams 17½@18c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19@20c ₰ lb. Lard in tierces 16c, and in kegs 20@20½c ₰ lb.

COAL OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 at 51 @51 54 and No. 2 at 51 @51 54 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at \$5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at \$2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at \$1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at \$1 50@.

CHEESE—There are considerable receipts of new cheese but generally good in quality, strictly choice Goshen commands 21½@22c; New York factory Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 19@19c ₰ lb; sales of Sweitzer at 20c ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Market dull and prices nominal and unquotable. Onion sets sell at \$5@6 50 ₰ bush, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 11c; mixed 10@12c, and 18@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 13@14c, as to quality.

FEATHERS—Mill prices are, ₰ pound, for bran, \$1 20; for shipstuff, \$1 40; for middlings, \$2 00; for screenings, \$1 00, and for chop \$1 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from \$9 00@9 50 ₰ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—The receipts are very large and prices are entirely nominal. Sales of Peachblows on the track at 50@55c ₰ bushel, but dull at that. Prime to choice quote Peachblows and Buckeys dull at 55@60c ₰ bushel. Very choice article of Jackson sold at \$2 50@3 00 ₰ barrel; Cusços at 60c ₰ bushel; Harrison, by the barrel, 55; Goodrich's ₰ barrel \$4, and Early Rose \$60 ₰ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at \$1 80@1 85, and \$1 90 @2 00 in a jobbing way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at \$4 50@5, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₰ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN FRUIT—Sales at \$2 75@3 00 ₰ bushel.

HAY—Market dull. Sales of baled at \$25@30 ₰ ton, as to quality. Loose timothy from country wagons at \$28@35 ₰ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is considerable trade doing, but chiefly in a jobbing way. Irregular owing to the various brands on the market. We quote superfine in sacks ₰ bbl at \$6 50@7 00; choice spring barrels at 7 25@7 50, and in sacks at 6 90@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, \$8 00@8 50, and in sacks \$7 75@8 00; St. Louis (regular) \$11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, \$8 50, and in sacks \$8 25; double extra in barrels \$8 50, and in sacks \$8 25; Pearl Mill family in barrels, \$9 00, and in sacks at \$7 75; spring wheat brands in barrels \$7 50, and in sacks \$7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, \$9 00, and in sacks \$8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, \$7 75, and in sacks \$7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, \$7 50, and in sacks; \$7 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₰ bbl, in bushels, \$3 75, and by the bushel \$3@3 50.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at \$6 50@7 00 ₰ bbl., as to quality.

GRAIN—The receipts are rather light. Wheat is steady and firm at \$1 45@1 50 ₰ bushel. Oats are more quiet at 58@59c on the track, and 52@56c from store. Sales of car corn on the track at 76@80c as to quality, and from store at 82@85c ₰ bushel. Rye is quiet and weak at \$1 45@1 50 ₰ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, with sales of very choice No. 1 reported at \$1 80 ₰ bushel.

WHISKY—Trade good. We quote highwines at 89@92c ₰ gallon. Common rectified 86 and 87c; old Monongahela, fine, \$1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, \$2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, \$3 00 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high nominal prices, varying from \$3 00@5 00 ₰ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 10, 1869. }

The following are receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude.	Exports Crude.	Exports Refined.
	river and Central R. R.	per Penn. river and Central.	V. R. R.
Monday, May 3	880	146	703
Tuesday, May 4	930	190	774
Wednesday, May 5	1,110	90	1,454
Thursday, May 6	919	180	600
Friday, May 7	1,056	1,093	1,721
Saturday, May 8	970	1,089	623
Total for the week	4,975	2,569	5,779
Since Jan. 1st	228,480	27,980	85,509
To May 8	233,455	28,549	91,288
Same time in 1868	340,920	18,108	91,508

THE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions of the week showa large falling off in the sales as compared with the week ending on the 1st. Buyers seem inclined to hold off, and are not disposed to pay the prices demanded. We have but few sales to record, and these are at a decline of 50@75c on last week's prices. The Crude sales were 8,000 barrels, a portion of it amounting to 25,000 barrels. Refiners are still holding out, declining to pay the rates current for the raw material, owing to the heavy advance in gold during the week, refined has declined a few previous prices.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two week were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	6,269	4,975
Showing a deficiency of		1,294

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1st to May 8, 1869	233,455
Same time in 1868	350,920
Same time in 1867	407,000
Same time 1866	444,153
Same time 1865	114,398

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined east for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,623	2,769
Allegheny Valley	7,146	5,778
Total	9,768	8,398

Exports of refined oil east for the past two years from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
For Allegheny V. R.R	91,508	91,288
Per Pennsylvania Central	18,106	28,549
Total	112,614	119,877

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	31,500	8,500
Refined	27,000	21,000
Total	58,500	29,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS

CRUDE—The market was quiet, with but a limited demand for the various deliveries. Buyers are indifferent about purchasing. Sales reported of 2,400 bbls bulk, spot, 39@45 gravity, 19½c.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive, with but little inquiry for spot or future delivery. Quotations—spot 32c; May, S. O., 32@32½; May to September, 32½@33c; July to September 33c; over this last half June, 33@c; 500 bbls do 33c, the latter being a delivery.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros. ..... 480 | Standard Oil Works. 120

Total 600

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 85 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Stanley, Clark & Co., 273 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Parker, Kirkpatrick & Co., 206 bbls ref to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Parker, Gilmore & Stockdale, 196 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

H. W. Brown, 50 bbls bulk to Lyles, Post & Co., New York.

Total Shipments Tar ..... 50 bbls

Total Shipments Refined ..... 1,256 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Co. 20 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts during the past week were of crude 6,670 bbls, and of refined 13,700 barrels. The stock of petroleum on Friday was as follows:

	No. bbls.
At Point Breeze	17,851
At Grechwich Point	6,000
At Gibson's Point	1,550
Total	24,901

The report for the week was 427,837 gallons refined. Total export since January 1, 1869—6,760,393 gallons, against 8,969,112 gallons same time in 1868.

IRON.

IRON IN OHIO.

The same firmness continues among holders of pig iron, says the *Journal*, as was quoted in our last, but the stock on hand is gradually diminishing. The shipments have been equal to the receipts, which foot up 502 tons, exclusive of the products of the Hecla 6127. La Belle Furnace started blast last Tuesday, and so far, is working fully as well as was hoped by her owners. The first of her iron came in on Friday, and looks very well for the first. She makes iron with coke and our native ore.

We quote:

Mill, hot blast, No. 1 ..... \$39 00@41 00

Foundry, hot blast, do ..... 36 00@38 00

Foundry, hot blast, No. 2 ..... 34 00@36 00

Hecla coke blast, No. 1 Carwheel ..... 39 00@43 00

Etna cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel 39 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1 ..... \$40 00

Bar Iron is in good request, and orders are coming in more liberally. The price is firm, with a fair tendency toward an advance, and we quote 3½@3½c for bars.

Negotiations are now pending, which we hope will enable us to give the joyful intelligence in our next that the Ironton Rolling Mills (known as the "Old Mill") will start in a few days, and will further move have a blast in those furnace, similar to the Bellefonte, built on the banks near the mills. So much for it be.

Nails are in good demand at \$5 for 10d to 60d, with the usual abatements for cash and large lots.

Grant Furnace is rising. The stock house will probably be raised this week.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Flour excessively dull and declining; northwestern extra family \$6 50@7 00. Wheat dull and declined 5c; sales 3,000 bush red at \$1 50@1 60; white \$1 75@1 85; sales 3,000 bush Toledo No 2 at \$1 75. Rye steady at \$1 45. Corn more active; sales 30,000 bush yellow unchanged; high mixed 93c. Oats steady at 62@63c for western. Petroleum and provisions unchanged. Whisky 92@93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Flour quiet but firm; choice Wisconsin and Iowa \$8 87@9. Wheat unsettled at \$1 47@1 50 for No 1; \$1 42@1 for No 2. Oats unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye nominal. Barley quiet and steady; prime \$1 68@1 85. Grain freights quiet.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Flour steady. Wheat—No. 1 red a shade better at \$1 50. No. 2 do at \$1 30@1 32. Corn —2 cars No. 1 at 76c; 3 cars No. 2, 68c. Oats—Small car at 36c. Petroleum Market quiet and unchanged; refined held at 30@31c in car lots for standard white; trade both 29c@30c advance.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; amber \$1 46, spot \$1 42; buyer June \$1 45; seller May white Michigan \$1 46; selling May No 1 red \$1 41. Corn a shade lower; No. 1, 69c spot, 69c seller June; No. 2, 66c. Oats in lower; sales at 49c. Rye steady; Barley dull.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, 1869. }

CATTLE—The market opened on Monday a little dull, but on Wednesday the buyers were out in full force and prices were a shade higher with brisk sales. On Friday afternoon the advance was all lost, as New York sent back about 20 cents ₰ hundred, and prices to-day were much the same as on last Monday. We quote best to choice cattle at \$7 50@8 00; decent to good \$6 75@7 25, and stock steers \$5 25@6 00 for common to good ones. There have been more cattle here and sold this week than for a long time in one week. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold alone 615 head.

HOGS—On Monday morning last the market opened with but few good hogs in the pens, and prices were strong, fully 50c ₰ 100 stronger than to-day. On Wednesday the receipts were heavy, and the market has ruled dull and prices low ever since. We quote the best hogs to-day at 8½@8 60, and York hogs from \$8 00@8 35 for common to best, and plenty on sale at these prices, but the market closed with a better feeling.

SHEEP—The market has been slow all week, but prices have ruled a little better throughout the week than they did last week, say from 25 to 50c ₰ hundred, but closed to-day very tame at 5c 00@6 50 ₰ hundred for the best, and for common \$4 00@5 00 ₰ hundred and not wanted at these prices. Some extra lots of sheep sold at \$7 00@7 25 ₰ hundred, and as these sheep are not plenty in the country they always command good prices, far above the general price. The common sheep are the ones that hurt all parties that deal in them. It matters very little how cheaply they were purchased in the country. The buyers ask that sheep will be very plenty the coming week, and prices lower than they are now.

SALES.

The sales of live stock each day during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
Monday, May 3	18	720	1,244
Tuesday, May 4	545	1,968	2,613
Wednesday, May 5	350	2,914	5,659
Thursday, May 6	420	1,332	3,262
Friday, May 7	262	1,291	1,717
Saturday, May 8	...	1,071	248
Total for week	1,455	7,599	14,761
Week ending May 1	1,415	11,002	11,049
Week ending April 24	626	6,755	11,049
Week ending April 17	869	7,391	17,033

The sales of cattle reported were as follows:

Sold by	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	P Brown	13	12,190	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	H Wood	31	28,800	7 25
Holmes, L. & G.	J Brown	24	23,040	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Fynn	32	30,720	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Fynn	24	23,040	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	N Reed	34	29,580	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reed	31	30,380	7 50
Holmes, L. & G.	I B Dodd	17	18,700	7 50
Holmes, L. & G.	J Dodd	18	19,800	7 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick & Co	28	28,000	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick	64	58,150	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick	31	28,875	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick	30	28,500	7 75
Holmes, L. & G.	H Webb	11	9,735	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J Webb	11	9,735	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J E Nell	9	12,975	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Nell	18	17,460	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J Aull	4	4,000	7 25
Holmes, L. & G.	M Aull	21	19,740	7 50
Orr & Williams.	Davidson & Co.	48	61,075	8 50
Orr & Williams.	Davidson & Co.	48	61,075	8 50

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Conrad	Kelley	18	18,870	@8 50
Conrad &	Trawerman	15	915	8 50
Smith &	R McGarvey	6	4,350	...
Smith &	J. Mackey	6	4,350	...
Bailey	Beach & Bray	31	27,725	7 00
Bailey	Nell	19	17,475	7 75
Bates	Gillett & Co.	8	9,800	7 25
Bates	Zeigler	4	4,000	7 25
A. Bates	Gillett & Co.	96	113,175	7 25
A. McClaskie	Gillett & Co.	68	79,050	7 25
Trautman	S Donnell	14	16,800	7 50
J. Berry	Beach & Bray	60	54,000	7 50
J. Berry	Beach & Bray	40	33,200	7 50
J. Aull	Wise	4	3,800	7 50
White & Murray	S. O'Donnell	45	52,200	7 50
S. McGarvey	J. Johnson	19	20,900	7 50
I. & J. Stamburg	Beach & Bray	17	21,675	7 50
I. & J. Stamburg	Beach & Bray	13	16,575	7 50
Smith & Boon	Beach & Bray	9	10,710	7 50
Smith & Boon	Beach & Bray	9	10,710	7 50
J. F. Smith	Beach & Bray	29	38,925	7 87
J. Berry	J Martin	42	42,000	7 50
J. Aull	Brown	4	4,035	...
Bates	O'Donnell	4	4,300	...
J. Aull	George Warner	2	1,760	...
J. Aull	Wise	2	1,760	...
J. Lee	W Kelley (Texas)	53	73,145	6 50
Orr & Williams	J Martin	48	61,425	8 00
Orr & Williams	J Martin	48	61,425	8 00
J Mc Auley	J Aull	17	17,850	7 25
J Mc Auley	J Aull	17	17,850	7 25
W Kelley	J Shasler	5	5,360	7 00
J Aull	Reigert & Keller	4	4,000	7 50

HOGS.

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	J V Carnahan	147	23,600	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	J V Carnahan	147	23,600	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Walker & Co	100	16,000	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Rustick & Co	111	22,380	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	W Reed	100	16,000	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	A Beaton	84	13,440	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	A Miller	72	11,520	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	J Fosburn	120	23,050	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	Fosburn	146	28,000	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	C Hardy	49	10,780	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	C Hardy	49	10,780	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	O Williams	19	3,930	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	Walker & Co	100	16,000	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W Miller	73	12,110	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	C M Hines	5	1,000	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	J Phillips	5	1,000	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W Johns	71	11,360	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick & Cox	103	24,690	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick & Cox	100	23,950	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	Quick & Cox	95	22,750	9 63
Orr & Williams.	Campbell	11	2,200	8 50
Orr & Williams.	Campbell	100	23,950	9 63
Orr & Williams.	Geo Rogers & Co	10	2,390	9 63
Orr & Williams.	Geo Rogers & Co	10	2,390	9 63
Orr & Williams.	Mekeever & Co	11	2,200	8 50
Orr & Williams.	Mekeever & Co	12	2,400	8 50
Orr & Williams.	Dowden & Co	6	1,200	8 50
Orr & Williams.	Dowden & Co	6	1,200	8 50
Smith & Bliss	P Brown	142	34,500	9 63
Smith & Bliss	Jeaskop & Co	142	34,500	9 63

Hogs thy. From whom. No. Weight. Price.

W. Hedges	H. B. Cochran	34	5,310	@8 00
W. Hedges	Holmes, L. & G.	146	23,360	8 00
W. Hedges	Holmes, L. & G.	120	19,200	8 00
W. Hedges	Smith & Bliss	28	4,480	8 00
W. Hedges	Smith & Bliss	24	3,840	8 00
W. Hedges	Reigert & Co	40	7,200	8 00
W. Hedges	Reigert & Co	40	7,200	8 00
W. Hedges	H. Treber	70	11,200	8 00
W. Hedges	Gillett & Co	62	11,000	8 00
W. Hedges	A. Bonn	92	15,640	8 00
W. Hedges	Orr & Williams	81	12,960	8 00
W. Hedges	Orr & Williams	81	11,329	8 00
W. Hedges	Orr & Williams	100	16,000	8 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	34	6,120	8 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	120	22,800	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	129	22,560	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	20	3,600	8 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	50	9,000	8 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	101	19,190	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	113	21,470	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	113	21,470	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	120	22,800	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	80	15,200	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	92	17,480	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Allerton	98	18,620	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	120	22,800	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	101	19,190	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	113	21,470	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	120	22,800	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	120	22,800	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	92	17,480	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	W Allerton	98	18,620	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	113	21,470	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T	100	19,000

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

A Tour of Inspection—Atwood Street, Forbes Street Land Shaky Lane.

The Survey Committee made a trip to the new districts on Saturday, for the purpose of examining some of the proposed changes in the streets and lanes, about which there is a diversity of opinion among the property holders and others interested. Eight of the eleven members of the committee were present, namely—Messrs. Herron, Gross, Torrens, Craig, Chalfant, Houston, McMasters and Case.

The committee met at nine o'clock, at Oakland, and first examined Atwood street, a thoroughfare running from the car station down to old Linden grove. This street had been laid out at a width of fifty feet, but was opened only to half that width. It is now proposed to open it up to the full width, and if this is done the additional twenty-five feet of ground will have to come off the property of J. B. Semple, Esq. The gentleman opposes the opening as unnecessary, at least for the present, and contends that with the width of the present width, and Charlotte street adjoining, all the houses can be reached conveniently.

The committee next visited Forbes street, about which there has been so much discussion of late. After a careful examination of the ground, the committee concluded that the advisability of running Forbes street into Fifth avenue, as some contend it should be, the proper course was to run it parallel with Fifth avenue to the city line, thus forming an additional thoroughfare from Shingiss street to the city limits. It will run two squares south of Fifth avenue, or between old Pennsylvania avenue and the Monongahela river.

A private lane, running across Fifth avenue, and intersecting it near the new Bellefield church, was next examined. It is proposed to name this Bellefield street, and make it sixty feet wide. It will run mainly through the property of Charles W. Schampf, Schenley estate, intersecting Aiesbury street, on Bertha's property, on the north, and Forbes street, or probably Boundary street, on the south.

Shady Lane was the next point of observation. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the width of this street, and the committee will have to determine the question. The original width was fifty-three feet, with several angles. It is proposed to widen the street on either side, or sixty feet, and straighten the lines. There have been petitions in favor of fifty feet, and also in favor of sixty feet, and remonstrances against both, so that it is not easy to determine what is best to be done. The property holders are about equally divided in sentiment, but the majority seem to be in favor of making the street sixty feet wide, to be taken equally off each side.

The Fifth road was next examined, arrested, and found to be in good condition. The Committee then returned to their homes. No definite action has been taken in regard to any of the streets named, the object of the visit being to enable the Committee to act understandingly in forming correct conclusions when the questions come before them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. John Sandless, previously reported, the jury on Saturday morning rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Wm. A. Shinn was, on motion of W. S. Purviance, Esq., duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this court.

The last case taken up was that of the United States vs. Henry Hinckley, on trial at Allegheny.

Court of Quarter Sessions — Full Bench.

On Saturday morning a petition was presented asking for the division of Versailles township into two districts, one to be called North and the other South Versailles. The dividing line, as proposed, will start at the Westmoreland county line, near the house of John Ludwick, and running thence by the road near James Black, &c., to the Monongahela river, near Elizabeth. The Court directed the petition to be filed, and appointed Messrs. Thomas Moore, Thomas Stevenson and P. Clugston Commissioners, to inquire into the matter and report.

Cases of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The following business was transacted in this court on Saturday:

Mr. Henry S. Floyd, of Lehigh county, was on motion of John S. Robb, Esq., duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this court.

In the matter of the re-application of the Columbia Building and Loan Association for a charter, the petition was presented and the preliminary order made.

A petition from Margaret Wilkinson to have a lost deed restored, was presented, and N. S. Paxton, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list (December) for to-day:

No. 16, McCulloch vs. Falkner.
No. 28, Johns et ux. vs. McAboy.
No. 29, Long vs. Smith.
No. 38, Bicky vs. McDonald et al.
No. 39, Same vs. same.
No. 43, Rourke vs. Kindline et al.
No. 47, Thompson vs. Murdock et ux.
No. 54, Flinn and wife vs. City of Pittsburgh.
No. 57, Strickler vs; Hoerr et al.
No. 58, Dyer vs. Wendling.
No. 61, P. C. & St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Jones et al.
No. 68, Heeveller vs. Mugle et al.
No. 73, Reineman vs. Adams Express Co.
No. 77, Goldsmith vs. Morton.
No. 78, Same vs. Same.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Mellvaine.

The usual routine business was transacted in this court on Saturday. Judge Hampton will occupy the bench this week.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 17, Blanchard vs. Mornfield.
No. 28, McClean & Co. vs. Barclay's adm'rs.
No. 31, Rahin for use vs. Anna's M. E. Church.
No. 49, McCambridge vs. Graff & Co.
No. 56 Schneitzer for use vs. Livingston.
No. 58, Armstrong vs. Rhodes & Boyd.
No. 64, Walters vs. Warden's adm'rs.

Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

All of our readers who wish to contribute something for the benefit of these wards of the country, for which the widows and the orphans of our brave soldiers laid down their lives on the many bloody battle fields in the late rebellion, will have an excellent opportunity to do so by attending the exhibition at the Academy of Music this evening, where will be presented, for the first time, a grand national drama, in five acts, entitled the "Grenade of the Potomac," written by Sergeant J. C. Martin, of Allegheny. The performance, which is to be repeated every evening during the week, will be given under the auspices of Posts 33 and 88, G. A. R. The play has been in rehearsal for some time, and the performers, under the excellent training of Mr. F. A. Tannehill, assisted by his accomplished lady, will doubtless asstain the various characters in a satisfactory manner. The object, providing means to assist the widows of soldiers and educate their children, as well as doing something for the crippled soldiers in our midst, being a truly benevolent, laudable one, we hope and expect to see the efforts of the young ladies and gentlemen who have volunteered, without remuneration, their services in this occasion, most liberally sustained. The following military heroes, connected with the G. A. R., on their way to Cincinnati, we are informed, will positively be at the Academy of Music this evening: Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.; Gen. A. E. Burnside, Gov. John W. Geary, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Hartranft, of Maine; Col. O. C. Boobyshell, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, and Col. R. B. Beath, Adjutant General of Department of Pennsylvania.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad.

The engineers now engaged in surveying and locating the Monongahela Valley Railroad have reached a point some distance above Elizabeth. The distance to Elizabeth is twenty miles, or three miles less than by water. Everything has been progressing favorably on the line, and the road-bed thus far is all that could be desired, being nearly level. No deep cuts or fills have yet been encountered, and the grading will be comparatively easy and inexpensive. Every person along the route extends a cordial welcome to the engineers, and no difficulty will be experienced in getting the right of way. As soon as the right of way is obtained through Birmingham, which will be accomplished in a few days, the work of grading will be commenced. Thomas W. Briggs, Esq., the efficient President of the company, reports the affairs as in a most favorable and satisfactory condition, and the friends of the enterprise have reason to congratulate themselves upon the progress which is being made.

Accidental Drowning.

Between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a little boy named Charles Gleeson, aged twelve years, was accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite the Fort Pitt Foundry. He was playing on a raft of logs moored in the river at the point mentioned, when by some mishap he lost his balance and fell into the water. Persons who noticed the fall playing on the raft did not discover his absence until they saw a hat floating on the water. Search was immediately made for the body, but at last accounts it had not been recovered. The boy's parents reside at the corner of Fourteenth and Pike streets.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, (Rev. S. E. Swift,) took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The children of the Soldier's Orphan's Home were present, and the exercises were of an interesting character. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., and Rev. Charles Dickey. From the annual reports it appeared that the Sabbath School was in a very prosperous condition.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young man named James Murphy, aged about eighteen years, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday morning. He, in company with a boy named Wylie, was on the Allegheny river above the railroad bridge, and came in contact with a raft. Their boat was nearly upset and Murphy thrown into the river. Being unable to swim he was with difficulty saved from drowning by the men on the raft.

ERRONEOUS.—We are requested to state that the Mr. James Mawhinney, whose departure for Europe was chronicled recently in the city papers, is not the Mr. James Mawhinney engaged in the manufacture of brick. The last mentioned has just returned from a trip South, and has on hand one million brick, which he is prepared to dispose of upon moderate terms.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Prussian named Johnathan Burgamaster, who arrived on the emigrant train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly at the Emigrant Depot shortly after the arrival of the train. Coroner Clawson was notified to hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was about seventy-two years of age, and had no relatives or acquaintances in this city.

LEISURE HOURS.—This publication for May has been received, and is improving. The chief article in the present number is one by Alex. Wilkinson, Esq., on Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," suggesting sundry emendations of the text.

LECTURE TO GENTLEMEN.—Dr. Gleason will deliver his first scholastic lecture to private pupils, preparatory to gentlemen at Lafayette Hall this evening, splendidly illustrated with a great variety of anatomical models, specimens, etc.

DIFFICULTY IN A SALOON.—A man named Cassidy entered Geisler's saloon on Second street, Allegheny, Saturday evening, and found a quarrel which he resulted in became involved in a quarrel which he resulted became involved in a quarrel which he resulted in a fight. Cassidy was taken before Mayor Drum and fined five dollars and costs.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—A two-story frame house, adjoining the Lead Works on Ohio avenue, near Tremont street, Allegheny City, was burned about twelve o'clock yesterday. The loss is estimated at two hundred dollars.

LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS will find some pictures really worth their attention in the collection now on exhibition at Mellvaine's Book Sales Rooms, and to be offered for sale on Wednesday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

National Hotel, Masonic Hall, and Other Buildings in McKeesport Burned—Loss $60,000—Insurance $16,000.

The borough of McKeesport was visited by a very destructive fire about twelve o'clock Saturday night, the National Hotel and five other buildings being totally destroyed. The flames were first discovered issuing from a stable attached to the National Hotel, which is located on Fifth street. The building was a two story and a half frame, owned and occupied by Mr. John Wolff. The stable was also frame, and in a short time after the fire was discovered the flames had spread to the hotel and the buildings adjoining on either side.

The following is a list of the property destroyed: National Hotel, owned by J. Wolff; Masonic Hall, the hardware store of Wm. Reybold & Sons, the drug store of W. H. Sills, the residences of Wm. Reybold, Dr. J. S. Kahn and Andy Soles. The property of Wm. McMullen was badly damaged, one house being entirely burned. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and the insurance is about $16,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A dispatch was sent to this city for a steam fire engine, and preparations were made to send one, but no later dispatch was received countermanding the order, and stating that the flames had been suppressed.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, May 8th, 1869:

Jefferson Reynolds to Edward S. Golden, April 1, 1869; lot corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, Pittsburgh, 15 x by 105, and upon which is erected the Lamb Hotel; also, lot 194 in borough of Kildanning.....$25,500

Samuel T. Ross to Richard Bailey, May 3, 1869; lot in Penn township.....$300

Executors of John C. Bender, deceased, to Christopher Wagner, April 16, 1869; lot on Clark street, 24 by 72 feet.....$1,960

A. H. Simon to Joseph Dierstein, April 12, 1867; lot on Spring Garden road, Reserve township, 34 by 157 feet.....$3,000

Joseph Dierstein to Katie Dierstein, May 4, 1868, lot above described.....$3,500

Maria J. Reed to Charles W. Schampf, April 26, 1869; lot on Buchanan street, Swickley, 43 by 93 feet, with buildings.....2,200

Kilian Schlageel to John and Louis Hoffman, May 7, 1869; lot in Reserve township, 94 by 160 feet.....8,200

Harris L. Gratwick to Kilian Schlageel, September 29, 1868; lot above described.

John Hamilton to Duncan Hamilton, November 26, 1867; tract of land in Patterson township, containing 206 acres.....10

Wm. Bailey to Jas. W. Riddle and Thos. W. Shaw, May 7, 1868; lot on Chestnut street, Pittsburgh, 30 by 90 feet, with building.....5,500

S. Jones to Joseph Pinley, April 21, 1869; two lots in Union township, in Lowrie's or Shaler's plan, 80 by 190 feet.....450

Samuel C. Little to Jas. Gleason, May 4, 1869; lot on Beaver street, Sewickley, 70 by 200 feet.....1,000

Enstice S. Morrow to Robert Irwin, March 4, 1869; interest in lot on Arch street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 24 by 178 feet.....275

John Morrow, guardian of Robert Irwin, March 4, 1869; interest in above lot.....275

Robert Irwin to James Sproul, May 5, 1869; the above lot.....800

James Wilkins, administrator, to James Arthurs, May 8, 1869; lot on Liberty street, near Water, Pittsburgh, 15 by 65 feet.....850

C. Hanson Love to Franz Dries, April 2, 1869; five lots in Love's plan, Chartiers township.....500

C. Hanson Love to Charles G. Richardson, April 1, 1869; lots in Love's plan, Chartiers township 100 by 150 feet.....650

C. Hanson Love to Geo. Geisler, April 2, 1868; five lots in Love's plan.....500

MORTGAGES.

Ten mortgages were also filed for record on Saturday.

An Insane Scotchman.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning the police officers picked up an insane man who was wandering around the Union Depot in a very excitable manner. He was in no wise demonstrative, but talked incessantly and very rapidly. He was conveyed to the watch-house, when after considerable questioning he stated his name was John Butt, and that he had formerly worked as a coal miner for Carothers & Iselin in Westmoreland county. He also said his little boy, two years old, was poisoned there some time ago, that he had since died, and this had been "burning in his breast" ever since. He came to Pittsburgh early on the morning of the disturbance. He is a Scotchman by birth and apparently about thirty years of age. On Sunday the friends of the unfortunate man who reside in Greensburg were heard from, and he will be held in custody until they arrive to take charge of him.

HAZELWOOD BASE BALL CLUB.—The Hazelwood Base Ball Club, of the Twenty-third ward, was organized for the present season on last week, with the following board of officers: President, Geo. H. Anderson; Vice Presidents, T. Baird Graham and Jas. B. Oliver; Secretary, Geo. R. Berryng; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. A. Neill; Treasurer, G. T. Oliver; Directors, Messrs. James Mould, W. E. Giles and Dr. C. T. Evans. The club played its first game on Saturday afternoon in a large field at Hazelwood Glenwood Grove, and considering that it was the first game of the season, succeeded in making a remarkably good score. The members are all young and athletic, and will no doubt soon attain perfection in the art of manipulating the bat and catching the ball. A game will be played every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

NOTICE TO MILKMEN.—Mayor Brush yesterday had his police distributed in various portions of the city with instructions to notify the owners or drivers of milk wagons that they must cease ringing their bells after nine A. M. on Sundays. Several complaints have been made to the Mayor by members of churches and Sabbath schools, who allege that they are materially annoyed on Sabbath morning by dealers in the Lacteal fluid, and for their accommodation, as well as the public generally, the order went into effect yesterday. After due notice has been given, persons disregarding the order will be fined.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock, religious services were held in Hazelwood school house, Twenty-third ward, Rev. John Black officiating. There was a large audience present, and considerable interest was manifested. The Presbyterians should consolidate themselves and having secured the services of such a talented gentleman as Rev. Mr. Black, and under his charge the cause cannot fail to prosper. Services will be held every Sabbath morning; Sunday School at 3 P. M., and preaching again at 7½ P. M.

TAKEN HOME.—Willie Neill, a boy about twelve years of age, was arrested on Saturday morning, at the request of his father, who desired to have him sent to the House of Refuge for incorrigibility. The father alleges that the boy is entirely beyond his power of management, and that he ran away from his house on Penn avenue, Fourth ward, Saturday night. He agreed to take the lad home and give him one more trial. The lad appeared glad, and said he would not be naughty any more.

PERSONAL.—Officer Jerry Gumbert returned from Hagerstown, Maryland, on Saturday morning, where he has been attending as a witness in the Weaver-Roland murder case, which has been previously reported by us. The case had not been concluded when the officer left. We learn that Mr. Gumbert has been organized, it composed mainly of members of the old Dryden club.

NEW TRAIN.—A new accommodation train will be put on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad on Monday next, leaving Erie at 12:30 A. M., arriving at New Castle at 7 A. M., and at Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. This will be a very convenient arrangement for the citizens of Erie when visiting Pittsburgh.

PARDONED.—John Robinson, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for shooting Manager Smythe, of the American theater, was released yesterday, his pardon having been received.

SITUATION WANTED.—Those in want of an agent, manager, book-keeper or clerk are directed to read the advertisement of "M. H.," among the "wants" on first page.

REVOLVER LOST.—Officer Long, of the Mayor's police, lost a revolver on Liberty street, between Sixth avenue and Ferry streets, yesterday.

ONE hundred and sixty prisoners are now confined in the county jail.

THE Firemen's Association meet this evening.

CLOSED.—The cigar shops of the city were all closed by order of the Mayor yesterday.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The popular pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," somewhat reconstructed, will be repeated this evening. A burlesque railroad scene and other attractive novelties will be introduced, including new ballets. The skating scene is a very pleasing feature, and the mirror-eyes of Alfred Mon on parlor skates are skillful and graceful. Every evening last week the play was witnessed by crowded audiences, and the same state of things should exist during the present week.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Harry W. Williams, the popular and successful manager of the Pittsburgh Theater, will have a complimentary benefit at his house this evening. Although the season had well advanced when he took hold of the Theater, and the fortunes of the establishment were greatly obscured, by his indomitable energy and shrewd management he soon placed it on a successful footing and rendered it a favorite resort to its former popularity. He has presented many important and varied attractions, and as a general rule his efforts were well rewarded. His friends deem his management worthy of some token of appreciation, and they have proposed the complimentary benefit which will take place this evening. It is hoped they will make it a substantial benefit, and not operate in name. The bill comprises a number of novelties, and all the established favorites of the company will take part.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Williams will present in grand style the spectacular play of "Forty Thieves," now enjoying an extended run at Niblo's, New York.

PROF. EVERETT, the accomplished magician, has transferred his legerdemain and gifts to Town Hall, Birmingham, where he will remain during the week. The Professor is a clever performer, and his gifts are very acceptable, as our South Side friends will discover.

MUSEUM.—There is no abatement in the interest felt in Major Burnell's Museum of living and natural curiosities, and crowds of people flock there day and night. His collection is large and varied, and should be seen by every admirer of natural history.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The Evils of American Journalism—Discourse by Rev. J. A. Gray, Pastor of Christ M. E. Church.

Last evening there was a large audience present at Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, to listen to a discourse from the new pastor, Rev. J. A. Gray, upon the subject of "The Public Press." The discourse was an eloquent one, and was listened to attentively. The object of the sermon was to show the evil effect of the publication of accounts of deeds of crime in the papers of the country.

The text selected was Matthew—XIII, 25, "But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." The first part of the sermon was devoted to a brief record of journalism in this country, and its gradual growth until it had come to be a power in public places and in our homes, and generally speaking a power for good if of ranch to scatter truth and stimulate thought. One of the peculiar things that arose in a measure from the present rapid methods of transmitting intelligence was the sometimes amusing and sometimes trivial manner in which the people took up certain topics, such as skating, the playing of base ball, making walking matches and the riding of velocipedes.

The public mind became so excited by the war and accustomed to the receiving of news of such thrilling interest, that after the war was over this desire for news had been to certain extent supplied by that which was demoralizing in its tendency. There was danger at a point in regard to which men were altogether too careless. That was this great parade of crime in the columns of the daily journals. The papers were filled with accounts of crime and deeds of murder, and these with the second erroneous efforts were made to secure readable reports of crime; reporters were sent out to find them, and made the search fascinating. There were sheets that made a specialty of this, and bulletins of the latest sheets were posted upon our street corners, and even the boys caught up the fearful news to fund wide. This was considered by some a trifling matter, but to the thoughtful it was not a trifling matter. It was a danger in it. There was an old saying: "Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear," and another from the Arabic man: "Paint the devil on the wall and he will be sure to show himself." We were continually talking of the devil and he was often continually showing himself in an increase of crime and fraud through out the country. Such familiarity with the old ultimately ends in a loss of all respect for it. Men became so accustomed to the ringing of a bell or the whistling of a locomotive that they would fail to hear it, and the physician could become so accustomed to disease that he did not feel his pulse sympathetic to it. It was a law of nature that we could adapt ourselves to circumstances. During the war we became accustomed to the accounts of fierce battles and the horror that was in them, and we soon passed away. In our experience it could not be denied that the changing of the daily and weekly records of crime before our faces. To point evil as a fact, to make exciting details of an execution was a power that was abused all around in our community. We did not want these things, and that vapor and heat to suppress deeds of infamy, we should bid him God speed. But that fear those three records, upon our tables and before the eyes of children, God told the children of Israel when they went into the land of promise their enemies out, but not to inquire as to their worship, for no one could come from a knowledge of their doings. Again, the familiarity with crime led to a tendency to destroy all confidence in human nature. A man whose profession brought him into constant contact with evil would gradually come to consider all men as heartless villains. Detectives were the most talented rascality in the world, and it was a fearful thing to loose all confidence in humanity. By means of the familiarity with crime a callousness was produced by scattering it about in the public prints, a familiarity was produced by contact with criminals was produced. For the romantic side of the picture was to frequently presented, and vice was made appealing in an attractive garb. Men read them out of curiosity, and the unwholesome food was craving for them which was dangerous. The newspapers were not to blame in this matter. The men of character and influence in newspapers should turn aside and stop this matter. The newspapers did not depend principally upon the evil minded portion of the community for support, and if the Christian men of any, and unconsciously contracted a liking for this which was dangerous. The newspapers were not alone to blame in this matter. The men of character and influence in newspapers should turn aside and stop this matter. The newspapers did not depend principally upon the evil minded portion of the community for support, and if the Christian men of this community would withdraw their patronage from all publications of deeds of crime in their columns and refuse to countenance by purchasing and reading the evil literature, a reform would be accomplished. The discourse concluded with an earnest exhortation to all present to labor for good in their time and to the glory of the cause of Christianity.

FOUNTAIN STREET.—Fountain street, between Washington street and Seventh Avenue, is being regraded, and will be placed in a passable condition. This street, being one of the most convenient means of reaching the Union Depot, the dangers of crossing the tracks at the Grain Elevator being avoided.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY, May 10, 1869.

Before Mayor Brush.]

SUNDAY MORNING COURT.

Thirty-two arrests were made on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning the offenders were brought to this Honor Mayor Brush on account of themselves. Only four escaped pulishment, the remaining twenty-eight being fined and imprisoned. Eight of the latter paid the fines imposed, and the remaining twelve were committed.

PAID THE PENALTY.

H. & J. Elkins, saloon keepers on Penn street, had a hearing before Mayor Brush on Saturday, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay the penalty, $50 and costs. The requirements of the law were complied with and the accused released. Peter Speyer will have a hearing to-day on a similar charge.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

J. M. Rosenberger, of the firm of James McKinley with selling liquor on Sunday, will have a hearing before Mayor Brush on Tuesday.

RESCUED A PRISONER AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Officer Fuhrer, of the Mayor's police, was on Saturday evening called to arrest a man named Johnathan Snyder, who was acting in a disorderly manner on Webster avenue. Snyder was taken into custody, but as the officer was about starting to the lock-up, a man named George Graff ran up, knocked him down, and Snyder escaped. The officer immediately regained his feet and pursued Snyder having fled, the liberator was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, where he was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid and was released. In looking over the docket on Saturday morning Mayor Brush observed Snyder, and on informing the Mayor of the circumstances, the latter was fined fifty dollars and costs. A hearing then took place in the case, which resulted in his being fined five dollars and costs.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

On Saturday evening, officer Schade was called to arrest a man named Robert Redmond, who was indulging in a fight in the twelfth ward. The officer immediately took hold of Redmond, but the latter got the start of him, the defendant biting him severely. He was afterwards secured, however, and conducted to the lock-up. Subsequently he was before Mayor Brush, who fined him two hundred dollars and costs, upon payment of which he was released.

[Before Alderman Cartwright.]

Stewart Sampson, arrested for riotous assault upon Jeremiah Martz, at Wilkinsburg, in May 3th, was held to bail in the sum of $2,-000 by Alderman Cartwright, at the twelfth ward, for a hearing. The allegations in the information set forth that the accused violently assaulted complainant by dragging him out of his house and throwing stones at him; also smashing in his windows, doors and shutters, and threatening to kill said Martz.

KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Jeremiah Martz, who appears as prosecutor in the case mentioned above, was then arrested on charges preferred by Constable Hall, same magistrate by Sampson. The informations charge him with selling liquor on Sunday, selling to minors, and keeping a disorderly gambling house. Martz entered bail on all the charges for a hearing.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

COMMITED.

Christian Nevergall was before the above Justice on Saturday morning, charged with disorderly conduct on oath of Thomas Paul. Christian was fined $10 and costs, in default of which he was sent to jail, for ten days.

FOUNTAIN STREET.—Fountain street, between Washington street and Seventh Avenue, is being regraded, and will be placed in a passable condition. This street, being one of the most convenient means of reaching the Union Depot, the dangers of crossing the tracks at the Grain Elevator being avoided.

LEGAL.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—WILL BE offered at Public sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 24th day of MAY, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Samuel Semple, William Wilson and others, fronting on a township road, and containing seven acres and one hundred and forty perches, having thereon erected a large double frame dwelling house, and the usual outbuildings and other out buildings with a good Orchard of fruit trees. Parties wishing to view the same can do so on the premises. Terms—One-third cash on confirmation and the balance thirteen months thereafter, with interest, secured by mortgage upon the land until the death of the widow of Barbara Black, deceased. Mrs. Jane Black is entitled the interest thereof to be paid to her annually during her life, and the principal to be paid to the heirs legally entitled to the same.

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney. HILANDS, Trustee. m7th

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PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

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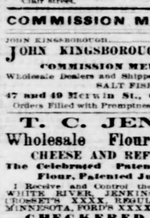

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL persons having claims against the estate of E. W. TOWER, Deceased,

Will present them to the undersigned immediately, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment

A. F. BROOKS, Administrator,

No. 5 Dalzell's Building, cor. Irwin, (now Seventh), and Duquesne Way.

WANTED,

AGENTS! CALL TO-DAY.

20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Inquire at

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No. 104 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

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For all kinds of Merchandize in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 77 Water street. Forwarding and Sales on Commission respectfully promptly attended to. Consignments respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.

GEO. W HAILMAN.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 59 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

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JNO. McCUTCHEON.....Vice President.
JNO. H. CLARKE.....Secretary.
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